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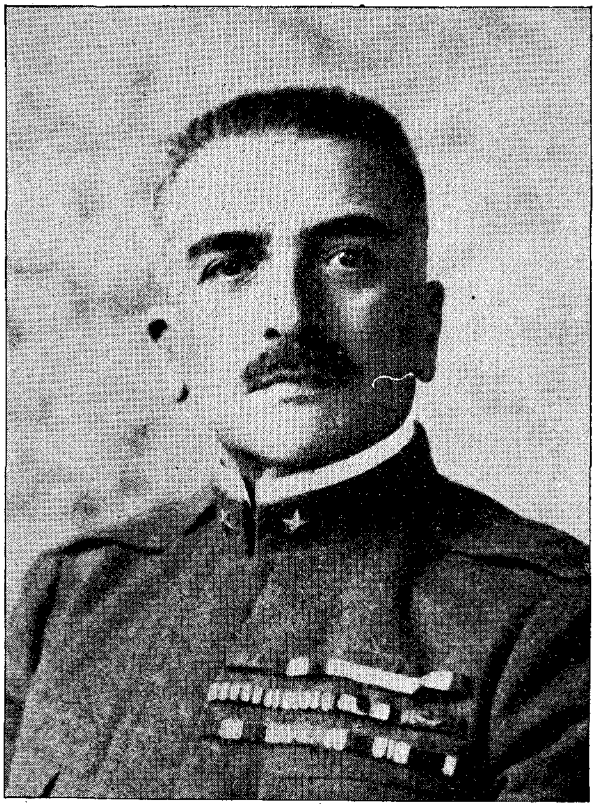
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

ITALY'S POWER REVEALED

COMPELLING CONFIRMATION of von Kühlmann's admission that the Central Powers can not win the war by force of arms was obligingly supplied by General Diaz, who was at that moment hurling the broken and demoralized fragments of the Austrian offensive back across the Piave in ruin and rout. This achievement has not only splendidly redeemed the Italian collapse of last year and shattered another Teutonic dream of victory, but, as one editor remarks, has "brought cheer to every soldier of civilization whether in France, in Macedonia, or in Mesopotamia." In military value, says the New York *World*, Italy's victory is "the greatest triumph of the war for the Allies since the Battle of the Marne"; and in sentimental appeal, it adds, "the relief of Venice from danger of destruction ranks second to no exploit save the delivery of Jerusalem." "The ignominious breakdown of an offensive by a million men must by itself be reckoned as one of the critical developments of the war," says the Syracuse *Herald;* and Mr. Frank H. Simonds notes in the New York *Tribune* that "to the Italians belongs the credit for having won the first great victory of the campaign of 1918 and having made the great contribution to Allied morale of the current year." Great as is the military value of their success on the Piave, adds Mr. Simonds, "the political importance is tremendous, and its effect in Vienna, in Sofia, and Constantinople, as well as in Berlin, can hardly be overstated." For Italy, he says, it has the value which the Battle of the Marne had for France, since "it saves the fertile and highly industrialized regions of the northern provinces of the Savoy Kingdom." Thus Austria's "hunger offensive" resulted "not in the conquest of food, but in the loss of a great battle." What we have seen, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "has been a great moral triumph of the Italian nation, which has literally arisen from the dust of defeat and despondency, from the depths of misery caused by the most exacting sacrifices and disaster, and at a single bound has emerged victorious over a host of enemies, not the least sinister of which were to be found behind the Italian lines."



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HE SMASHED THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

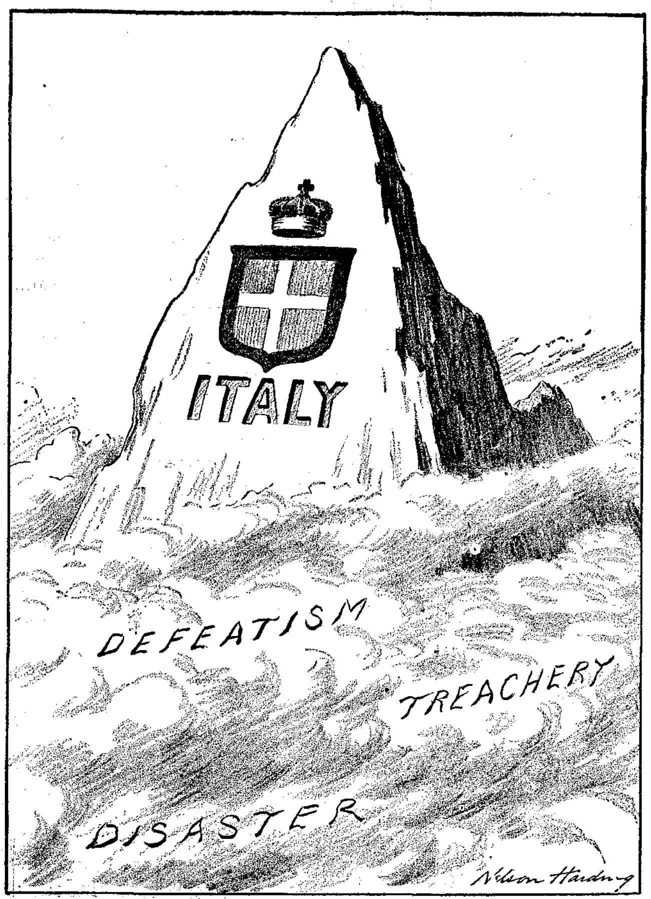
By General Diaz's victory over the Austrian invader, says President Wilson, "a very great blow has been struck not only for the liberties of Italy, but of the world."

Austria's long-heralded offensive was launched on June 15, and the general retreat before the Italian counter-attacks began just a week later, rapidly developing at some points into a rout. "The enemy has been beaten back across the Piave from Montello to the sea," announced a jubilant dispatch from Rome, and General Diaz reported "a great victory," with the enemy repulsed at all points with very heavy losses and with his "pride broken." Austria's losses in these engagements, according to Italian estimates, were nearly 200,000, including 45,000 prisoners and great quantities of guns and munitions. Italy's entire losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners, according to a semi-official dispatch from Rome, were only 40,000, altho Vienna extravagantly claims that number in prisoners alone, and puts the total Italian casualties at 150,000 for the first ten days of the battle. Striking with her utmost military strength after six months of preparation, Austria was hurled back in disastrous defeat on a hundred-mile front by General Diaz without the use of more than a small part of his available reserves. As the Providence *Journal* remarks: "The utmost effort of which the Vienna Government is capable has been made, and made without result, except to reveal the inherent weakness of the Austrian military machine and to inspire the Allied nations with new confidence." Austria had promised her soldiers, we learn from papers found on prisoners, that this drive would be the last stroke to put Italy out of the war. Another purpose of the Austrian attack, we are told, was to force the withdrawal of Allied soldiers from the Western Front to aid Italy; but a more probable result, remarks the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, will be the withdrawal of Germans from France to rescue the Austrian armies. As this paper goes on to say:

> "The gigantic offensive which was to break the Italian military power and the moral courage of the Italian people has been

a boomerang. Austrian military power has suffered and the Austrian morale has been delivered a crushing blow. He who was to help his big brother in the great German offensive is calling for help."

How will these dramatic developments in the Italian theater of war affect the German higher command? asks Colonel Repington, a well-known British military expert. And he thus answers his own question in a dispatch to the New York *World:*



THE MOUNTAIN ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

"That the Austrian retreat will be a serious disappointment to Ludendorff goes without saying. The grave internal condition of Austria and the fall of the Seidler Government will necessarily exercise a hampering influence upon the Austrian command, and Austria will become more resolutely than ever bent upon peace.

"Many other problems confront German headquarters, such as internal conditions in Germany herself, the rivalry between Turkey and Bulgaria, the most unsettled conditions in Russia, the failure of the submarine, the question of man-power, and the unexpectedly important arrivals of Americans in France.

"With these will come jealousies and commotions never absent from German main headquarters in the field when anything goes wrong and the patent fact that a great German reverse may cause the whole edifice to crumble. These and other heavy anxieties may be calculated to disturb the rest of the German commanders.

"But all these anxieties, it can be said, will be dispelled by victory, and matters have gone too far in France for half-measures and compromises to have any effect now.

"Austria will be encouraged to try again and Germany will seek in victory a heroic remedy for all difficulties which afflict her."

The chief strategical result, agrees the New York *Evening Post,* will be to compel Hindenburg "to strike for a final decision in France as he has never struck before," since "it is perfectly obvious that it is now more than ever do or die for the militarists." To quote further:

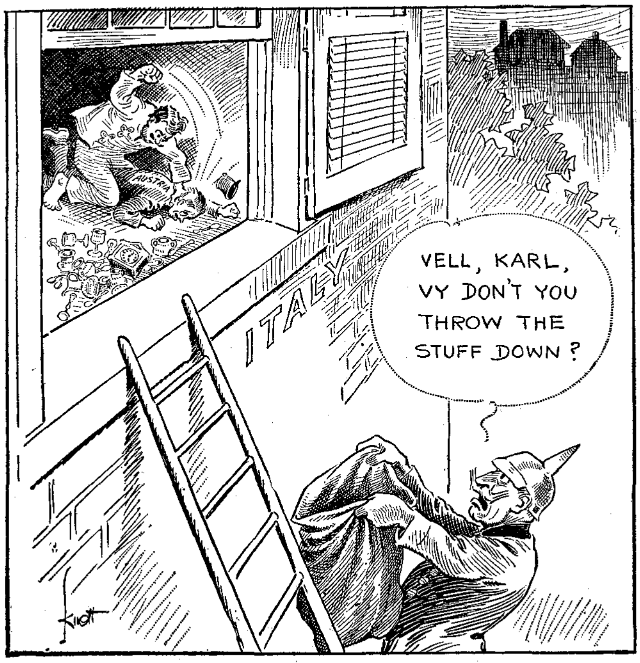
"We must look for the early starting of another offensive against either Paris or the Channel ports. The time of fighting for 1918 is slipping away fast, and the Kaiser, as well as Ludendorff, knows that if some tangible results are not shown when winter comes, all Germany will flame with indignation at the failure of the militarists to keep their promises to wind the whole thing up this year. The disastrous failure of the *U*-boat can no longer be concealed, as the news of the landing of 900,000 Americans with practically no losses spreads abroad throughout the land. How much longer will the starved people of Germany then consent to have the war go on in which a victory for them will then plainly be utterly impossible?"

But in another issue the same paper points out that while the breakdown of the Austrian offensive may hasten another Hindenburg blow, at the same time "it relieves the situation on the entire Western Front." For—

"Beyond question, Italy has been a source of concern to Foch. Only the facts could show whether Italian morale had recovered from the disaster of Caporetto. Only the facts could show how much of the Allied reserve might be needed to make head against a second Italian collapse, carrying with it the threat of an enforced separate peace. There is every reason for believing that in the formulation of Allied strategy last winter, in the organization of the Army of Maneuver with its ultimate implication of a single generalissimo, the Italian situation counted heavily. That great anxiety is now removed. Foch can now think of Paris and the Channel cities without worrying over the situation between the Alps and the Adriatic."

But from many quarters come warnings against either expecting too much from Italy's victory or relaxing our efforts because of it. "Much stress is now being laid on the fact that the enemy's fighting strength is probably now at its highest possible maximum, whereas ours is daily increasing," writes a London correspondent, "but this does not change the attitude of prudent men toward the next three months as a critical period, and the enrolment of men up to fifty years of age in the army service is proceeding, fathers already being in the fighting-line with their sons." The Italians themselves, it is pointed out, are going ahead carefully and methodically. And an Italian military authority quoted by a correspondent of the New York *Sun* says:

"Recent statements made in regard to the comparative ease with which the Italians have been able to withstand the Austrian attack have led to exaggerated expectations in some quarters where apparently the full meaning of the situation is not grasped. Austria had six months of absolute rest in which to prepare and train her armies for the supreme effort. Practically all her troops were on the Italian front, as since the Russian collapse and the end of the Roumanian campaign she has not been engaged elsewhere.


ITALY
VELL, KARL, VY DON'T YOU THROW THE STUFF DOWN?
Knott

HOLDING THE BAG.

—Knott in the Dallas *News.*

"Therefore, all her resources, including the fresh levies of the young men of Austria and Hungary, which count a population of 56,000,000, were arrayed against those of Italy, with a population of 36,000,000.

"This disproportion of man-power has been accumulating against Italy for two years. The Austrian proclamation on the eve of the offensive was correct in its statement that the army of the Dual Monarchy never had such an apparently easy chance for victory, based upon superiority in numbers of men, in material, and the dangerous nature of the front that the Italians were holding.

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AMERICA IN ITALY.

These American officers and Red-Cross nurses are merely the advance-guard of larger forces to follow.

"No outlandish expectations should be entertained from the great success of the Italian Army in holding doggedly to the Piave instead of obliging the enemy by retreating to the line of the Po. The Italians have done something more than merely to display their mettle and wipe out the stain of Caporetto; they have inflicted a heavy defeat on a greatly superior enemy; they have struck a moral blow for all the Allies; they have inspired general confidence at a moment when it was needed, but until the time comes for all the Allies, the Italians as well as the British, French, and Americans, and who knows but the Japanese and Russians also, to undertake a general offensive, it would be a fundamental mistake to expect the Italians to launch blindly an offensive of their own."

On the heels of Austria's failure, as predicted, came the opening gun of another German peace offensive. Addressing the Reichstag, Dr. von Kühlmann, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that "in view of the magnitude of this war, its end can hardly be expected through purely military decisions alone and without recourse to diplomatic negotiations." And he went on to indicate, with a certain amount of indirection and circumlocution, the conditions of a peace acceptable to Germany. These conditions, stript of disguise, are thus summarized by the New York *Tribune:*

"*First*—That *Mitteleuropa* shall stand;

"*Secondly*—That Germany shall have an overseas empire.

"*Thirdly*—That Germany shall be restored to full economic intercourse with the world.

"*Fourthly*—That the weapons of diplomacy shall displace the swords.

"*Fifthly*—That the negotiations shall be secret; and,

"*Sixthly*—That the world shall accord Germany its honor and respect as a condition preliminary to beginning negotiations."

In a Washington dispatch to the same paper we read:

"In the official view Dr. von Kühlmann's only new contribution was the attempt to fasten principal responsibility for planning the war upon Russia, the only great nation whose power has been broken by the Teutonic military and propaganda machines.

"Since Germany previously had contended that England and France were responsible for the hostilities, this move by the minister only served to strengthen the belief that a main purpose of the speech was to invite peace proposals from the West, altho no mention was made of peace negotiations.

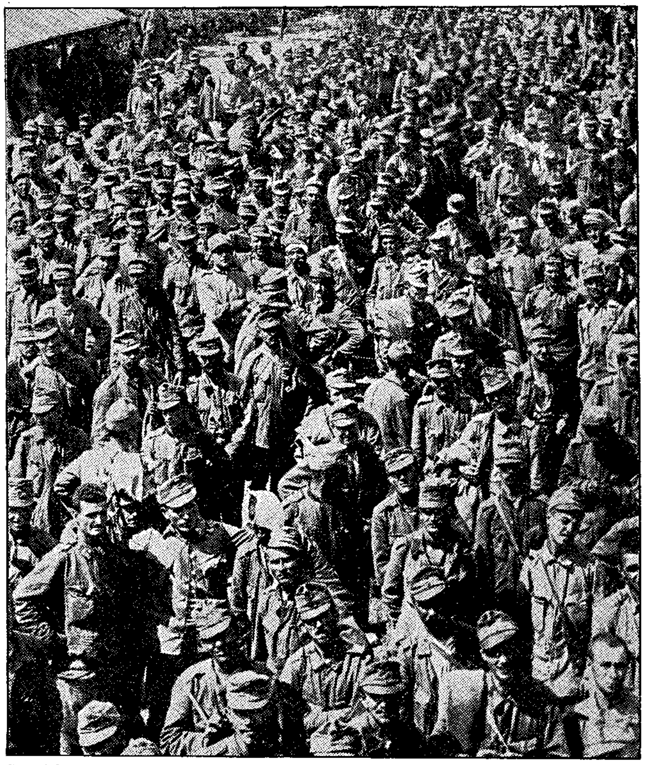
"The view here is that, having got as far westward as the power of its Army was able to reach in the last drive, and fearing a substantial loss of Italian territory occupied by Austria as a result of the brilliant counter-offensive by General Diaz, Germany was renewing its old effort to hold its ill-got gains by proposing peace negotiations before the tide began to set too strongly against her, and at the same time pacify the elements in Germany and Austria which are clamoring for peace.

"The attempt to fasten upon Russia principal responsibility for the war, with the broad intimation that to Russia must the Central Powers look for compensation, instantly was interpreted by Entente diplomats as designed to encourage the pacifist elements in the Entente countries to hope for more favorable terms of peace than they would otherwise have a right to expect, and, of course, to weaken their own governments by their agitation for a negotiated peace."

The reply of the spokesmen of the Allies, if they deem it worth while to answer, says the New York *Globe*, "can only be a flat and absolute refusal to negotiate." For—

"No peace, as President Wilson has pointed out, can be built on foundations of fraud and hypocrisy and the legalization of the most outrageous wrongs known to history.

"But in one respect this latest declaration by Germany will do good. It shows that a negotiated peace means a complete surrender by the Allies. This time not even the most shameless of our pro-Germans will be impudent enough to urge the acceptance of so thorny an olive-branch as is now nominally held out."



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AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN ITALY.

To make peace prematurely, affirms the New York *World*, "would be a crime second only to that of the medievalists who began the war inexcusably."

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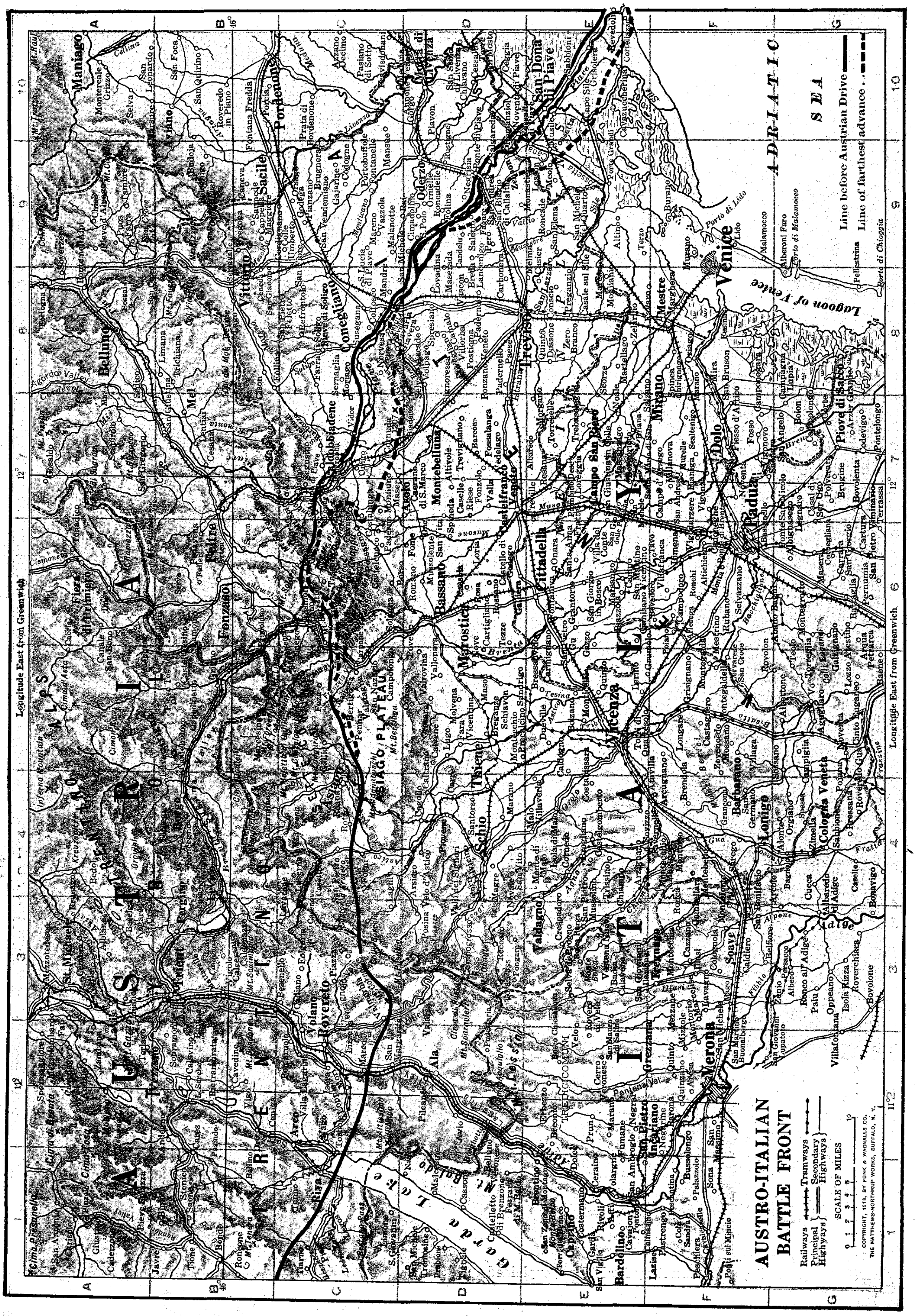
Monte Pizzo (mt.)	C	6
Monte Pizzoc (mt.)	B	9
Monte Pizzocco (mt.)	A	7
Monte Pizzon (mt.)	A	7
Monte Ramezza (mt.)	A	6
Monte Raul (mt.)	A	10
Montereale	A	10
Monte Scaimppio (mt.)	B	3
Monte Solarolo (mt.)	C	6
Monte Sparavieri (mt.)	D	2
Monte Spinoncia (mt.)	C	6
Monte Tenera (mt.)	B	1
Monte Tomba (mt.)	C	6
Monte Tondarecar (mt.)	C	5
Monte Tratta (mt.)	A	9
Monte Verena (mt.)	C	4
Monti Berici (mts.)	F	4
Monticano (river)	C	9
Monticello	E	5
Monti Lessini (mts.)	D	2
Montorio	F	2
Montorso	F	4
Morgano	E	7
Mori	C	2
Moriago	C	7
Mossano	F	5
Motta di Livenza	D	10
Murano	F	9
Murelle	F	7
Musestre (river)	E	9
Musile	E	10
Musone (river)	E	7
Mussolente	D	6
Nago	C	2
Navene	D	1
Negarine	F	2
Negrar	E	2
Negrisia	D	9
Nervesa	C	8
Noale	E	7
Noce (river)	A	3
Nogare	A	3
Nos Valley	C	5
Nove	D	5
Novale	D	4
Novaledo	B	4
Noventa	G	5
Noventa	F	7
Noventa di Piave	D	10
Nuovo (river)	G	4
Oderzo	D	9
Onara	E	6
One	D	6
Onigo	C	7
Oppeano	G	3
Orgiano	G	4
Oriago	F	8
Ormelle	D	9
Orolo (river)	E	4
Orsago	C	9
Ospedaletto	B	5
Padernello	D	8
Paderno	C	6
Paderno	D	8
Padua	F	6
Paese	D	8
Palazzolo	F	1
Palu	G	3
Palu	A	4
Pantena Valley	E	2
Parona	F	2
Pasiano di Sotto	C	10
Pasindo	B	1
Passo Campogrosso	D	3
Passo della Lora	D	3
Passo di Bestano	C	1
Pastrengo	F	1
Pedavena	B	6
Pederobba	C	7
Pellestrina	G	8
Pennar	C	5
Pergino	B	3
Pernumia	G	6
Pero	D	9
Persacco	G	3
Pescantina	F	1
Peschiera	F	1
Pianiga	F	7
Piano Fugazze (plain)	D	3
Pianzano	C	9
Piave (river)	E	10
Piavon	D	9
Piazza	C	3
Piazzola	E	6
Pietramurata	B	2
Pieve	C	1
Pieve d'Alpago	A	9
Pieve di Soligo	C	8
Pieve Spiazza	A	1
Pieve Tesino	B	5
Pileante	D	2
Pine Valley	A	3
Pinzolo	A	1
Piombino Dese	E	7
Piove di Sacco	G	7
Piovene	D	4
Piz di Sagron (mt.)	A	7
Podestaria	D	2
Poiano	F	6
Pojana	G	4
Polcenigo	B	9
Polverara	G	7
Pomaruolo	C	2
Ponte di Brenta	F	7
Ponte di Piave	D	9
Pontelongo	G	7
Ponte nell Alpi	A	8
Ponte San Nicolo	G	7
Ponti sul Mincio	F	1
Ponton	E	1
Ponzano Veneto	D	8
Porcia	B	10
Porte Grandi	E	9
Portobuffole	C	10
Porto di Lido (port)	F	9
Porto di Malamocco (port)	G	9
Posina	D	3
Possagno	C	6
Postioma	D	8
Pove	D	6
Povegliano	D	8
Prabione	D	1
Prata di Pordenone	C	10
Pravisdonani	C	10
Preganziol	E	8
Pressana	G	4
Primolano	B	6
Prun	E	2
Punta Priula (bridge)	C	8
Puos	A	9
Quero	C	7
Quinto	E	5
Quinto	E	8
Quinto	F	2
Quinzano	F	2
Rai	C	9
Recoaro	D	3
Refrontolo	C	8
Rendena Valley	A	1
Resana	E	7
Revedoli	E	10
Revine Lago	B	8
Riese	D	7
Rimonta (river)	B	7
Riva	C	1
Rivoli	E	1
Roana	C	4
Romano	D	6
Romanziol	D	9
Roncà	F	4
Roncade	E	9
Roncadelle	D	9
Roncegno	B	4
Ronchi	F	6
Ronco all' Adige	G	3
Roncone	B	1
Rosa	D	6
Rossano	D	6
Rotzo	C	4
Roverchiara	G	3
Rovere di Velo	E	2
Roveredo Gua	G	4
Roveredo in Piano	B	10
Rovereto	C	2
Rovolon	F	5
Rubano	F	6
Rustigne	D	9
Sabbione	G	4
Sabbioni	E	10
Sacile	B	9
Saibena	C	5
Saint Michaele	A	3
Saint Orsola	A	4
Saletto	D	9
Salgareda	D	9
Salzano	E	7
San Ambrogio	E	1
San Andrea	F	7
San Andrea	D	9
San Angelo	G	7
San Antonio	A	1
San Biagio di Callalta	D	9
San Bonifacio	F	3
San Bruson	F	7
San Croce	B	8
San Croce Lake	A	9
San Dona di Piave	E	10
Sandrà	F	1
Sandrigo	D	5
San Elena	E	9
San Fiore	C	9
San Foca	B	10
San Germano	F	4
San Giacomo	B	8
San Giorgio delle Pertiche	E	6
San Giorgio in Bosco	E	6
San Giovanni Ilarione	E	3
San Giovanni Lupatoto	F	2
San Giustina	B	7
San Giustina in Colle	E	6
San Gregorio	A	7
San Lazzaro	E	8
San Leonardo	A	10
San Lorenzo Valley	C	6
San Lucia di Piave	C	8
San Margarita	C	2
San Marino	C	5
San Martino Buonalbergo	F	3
San Massimo	F	2
San Mauro di Saline	E	3
San Michele	D	1
San Michele	E	7
San Michele	D	9
San Michele	F	2
San Michele del Quarto	E	9
San Nazario	C	5
San Pietro	C	4
San Pietro di Barbozza	C	7
San Pietro Feletto	C	8
San Pietro Incariano	E	1
San Pietro in Gu	E	5
San Pietro Mussolino	E	3
San Pietro Viminario	G	6
San Polo	D	9
San Quirino	B	10
San Stino di Livenza	D	10
Santa Anna	E	6
Santa Maria di Sala	F	7
Santorso	D	4
San Vendemiano	C	9
San Vigilio	E	1
San Vita	D	7
San Vito	D	4
San Zeno di Montagna	E	1
Saonara	G	7
Saone	B	1
Sarca (river)	B	2
Sarego	F	4
Sarmede	B	9
Scaltenigo	F	7
Schiavon	D	5
Schio	D	4
Scorze	E	7
Sedico	A	7
Segusino	C	7
Selva	D	8
Selva	A	10
Selva di Progno	E	3
Selvazzano	F	6
Seren	B	6
Sernaglia	C	8
Serravalle	B	8
Servo	B	6
Sette Comuni	C	4
Signoressa	D	7
Sile (river)	E	10
Siror	A	6
Soave	F	3
Solagna	C	6
Soligo (river)	C	8
Sona	F	1
Sospirolo	A	7
Sossai	A	8
Sossano	G	5
Soverzene	A	8
Sovilla	C	8
Sovizzo	E	4
Spessa	G	4
Spinea	F	8
Spineda	D	6
Spormaggiore	A	2
Spresiano	D	8
Stenico	B	1
Stra	F	7
Strigno	B	5
Sugana Valley	B	4
Susegana	C	8
Tambre	A	9
Tasson	C	6
Tavernelle	F	4
Tavo	F	6
Telve	B	4
Tenno	C	1
Teolo	G	5
Terlago	A	2
Termine	B	4
Terragnolo Valley	C	3
Terrassa	G	6
Terzo	F	9
Tesina (river)	E	5
Tezze	B	5
Tezze	D	5
Thiene	D	4
Tiarno	C	1
Tignale	D	1
Tione	B	1
Tonadico	A	6
Torbole	C	1
Torcegno	B	4
Torrebelvicino	D	4
Torre di Mosto	D	10
Torreglia	G	6
Torreselle	E	7
Torri del Benaco	E	1
Torri di Quartesolo	E	5
Trebaseleghe	E	7
Tregnago	F	3
Tremosine	D	1
Trentino	B	1
Trentino Alps	A	4
Trevignano	D	7
Treville	E	6
Treviso	D	8
Tribolo (river)	E	5
Trichiana	B	8
Trient	B	3
Trissino	E	4
Tyrol	A	2
Vago	F	3
Valarsa	D	3
Valdagno	E	4
Vald' Assa	C	4
Val di Nos	C	5
Valdobbiadene	C	7
Val Frenzela	C	5
Val Gadena	C	5
Valla	D	7
Val Lagarina	D	2
Vall Arsa	C	2
Valli dei Signori	D	3
Vallio (river)	E	9
Vallonara	D	5
Valmorbia	C	3
Val Pantena	E	2
Valrovina	D	5
Val S. Lorenzo	C	6
Valstagna	C	5
Val Sugana	B	4
Val Terragnolo	C	3
Vanoi (river)	A	6
Vas	C	7
Vascon	D	8
Vazzola	C	9
Vedelago	D	7
Velo	E	2
Velo d'Astico	D	4
Venice	F	8
Verla	A	3
Verona	F	2
Vestena Nuova	E	3
Vezzano	B	2
Vicenza	E	4
Vidor	C	7
Vigo	B	2
Vigodarzere	F	7
Vigolo	B	3
Vigonovo	F	7
Vigonza	F	7
Villa del Conte	E	6
Villafontana	G	3
Villafranca	F	6
Villaga	F	5
Villa Lagarina	C	2
Villanova	F	7
Villaverla	E	4
Villorba	D	8
Vittorio	B	8
Vo	G	5
Volano	C	2
Volargne	E	1
Volpago	D	8
Zambana	A	2
Zelarino	E	8
Zenio	G	3
Zenson	D	9
Zero Branco	E	8
Zimella	G	4
Zovencedo	F	4

Squares measure 10 miles on each side. Letters and figures in margin refer to index on opposite page.


AUSTRO-ITALIAN
BATTLE FRONT
Railways
Tramways
Principal Highways
Secondary Highways
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 10
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THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.
Line before Austrian Drive
Line of farthest advance
Longitude East from Greenwich
A-D-R-I-A-T-I-C
S E A
Lagoon of Venice
Garda Lake
AUSTRIA
TRENTINO
ALPS
ITALY
VENETIA
SIAGO PLATEAU
Venice
Padua
Treviso
Vicenza
Verona
Belluno
Feltre
Bassano
Asiago
Rovereto
Trent
Riva
Arco
Schio
Thiene
Montebelluna
Conegliano
Vittorio
Oderzo
San Dona di Piave
Mestre
Pordenone
Sacile
Castelfranco Veneto
Cittadella
Mirano
Dolo
Lonigo
Cologna Veneta
Soave
Valdagno
Fonzaso
Primiero
Maniago
Aviano
Mel
Valdobbiadene
Asolo
Marostica
Camposampiero
Piove di Sacco
Grezzana
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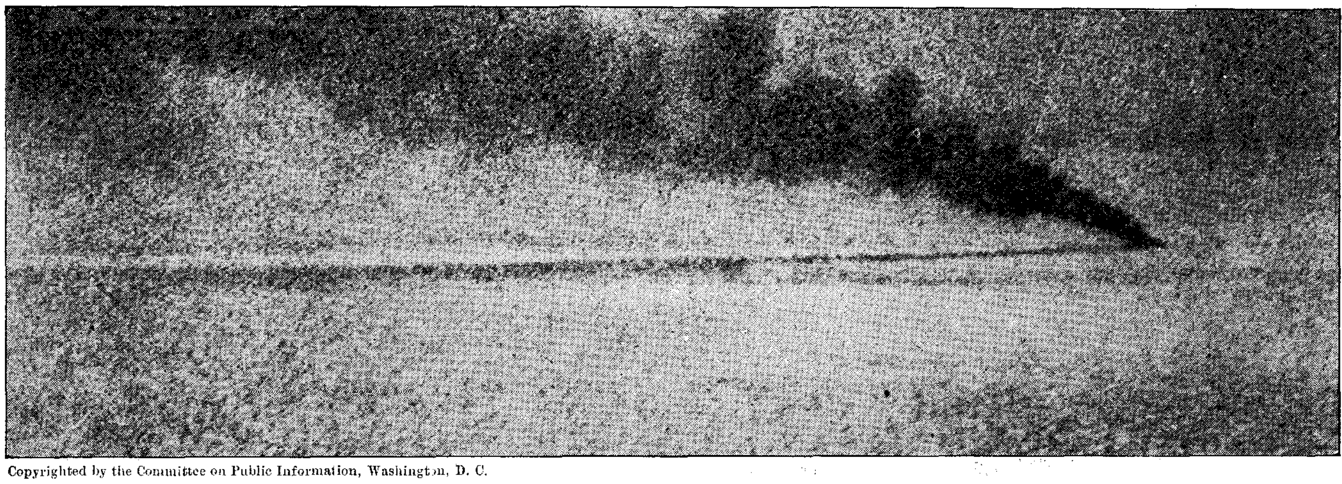

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OUR FIRST SEAPLANE VICTORY. THIS GERMAN PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES BY AN AMERICAN AVIATOR

STRAIGHTENING THE IRISH LINE

THE NEWS OF RETREAT is sometimes made more palatable when it is described as a strategic withdrawal from an untenable salient or as a mere straightening of the line. But the Lloyd George Government's withdrawal from its policy of conscription and Home Rule in Ireland seems to observers of all classes of political opinion in both this country and England as an admission of defeat. The Home-Rule salient, observes the writer of a London dispatch to the New York *World*, "has been surrendered through flank attacks of Professor de Valera on one side and Sir Edward Carson on the other. It is a signal victory for the allied revolutionary forces of Sinn-Feinism and Orangeism." The Liberal and Radical press of England, as represented by the Manchester *Guardian* and the London *Daily News*, find the procedure discreditable, and the latter paper sees but one result: "the destruction of the power of the constitutional party and the enthronement of the anarchy of the Sinn Fein." On the other hand, opponents of Home Rule and friends of conscription, like the Unionist London *Morning Post*, await with some alarm the effect of "this abject surrender to the intransigence of Irish discontent and the arrogance of the Irish Catholic hierarchy."

In explaining the move to the House of Commons the Prime Minister declared that the Government still stood by the policy it announced on April 9, but was convinced that it was necessary to act in accordance with the men with whom it had entrusted the administration of Ireland. These men, Lord French and Chief Secretary Shortt, had advised the Government to attempt a scheme of voluntary recruiting before enforcing conscription. As for Home Rule, Mr. Lloyd George said he was as strongly in favor of it as ever, but powerful personalities had been engaged with the Germans to subvert British rule in Ireland, while the Church as a body in Ireland had challenged the Imperial supremacy. He spoke of the Sinn-Fein plot with Germany as a deadly blow to the British Empire at the moment of its greatest peril. Under these conditions Mr. Lloyd George finds it "impossible to legislate, at any rate until these misunderstandings have been removed." But the Premier emphasized the fact that he has not dropt the Irish problem. He appealed to Sir Edward Carson to use his ability and influence to help solve the trouble, and said:

> "I am still hopeful that conditions in Ireland will be so restored that you can recreate, as it were, the conciliatory spirit which at one time dominated all parties here and in Ireland and be able to settle this problem even during the war.
>
> "This is a war-problem, and not to settle it is to increase our difficulties in conducting the war, and it will increase the difficulties of the United States also in conducting the war."

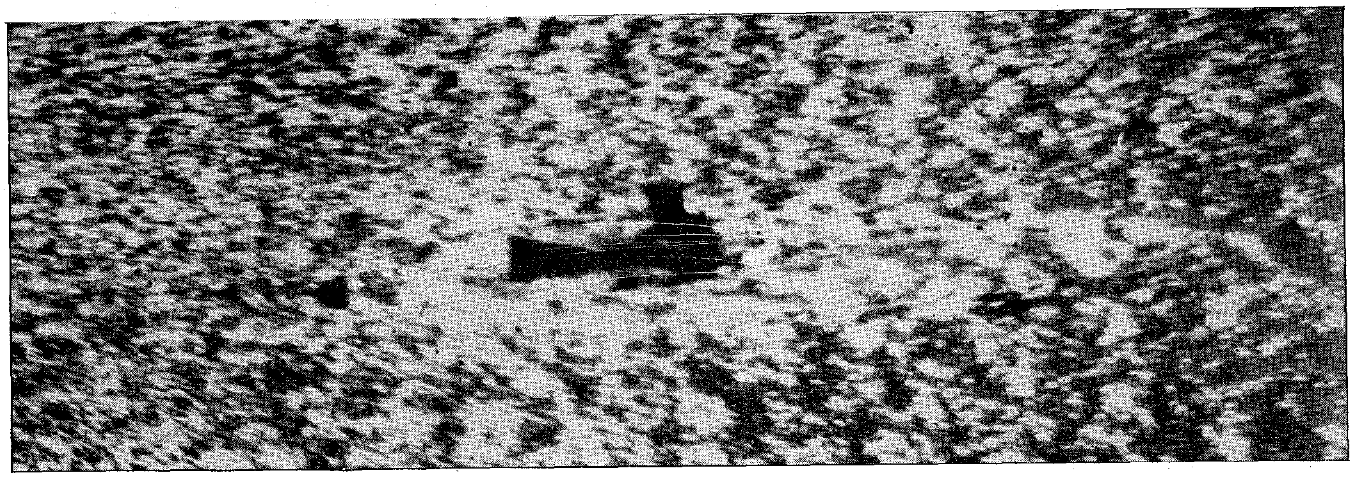
Mr. Edward Shortt, Chief Secretary for Ireland, explained to the House that the change of policy was due to two main causes: the first and most far-reaching was the discovery of a German plot in Ireland, and the second the feeling in Ireland against conscription which developed into an organized anticonscription movement. The latter, he said, had resulted in a recrudescence of drilling, seditious speaking, outrages, and midnight raids for arms. Mr. Shortt discust at some length the evidence of German plotting in Ireland, which he declared to have been most real. As reported in the press dispatches, he told of the finding of seditious propaganda, and notices posted on the walls inciting people to aid any German force that might land, and said he had traced the activity of German agents running through a period of some eight years. A hopeful fact, in Mr. Shortt's opinion, is the way in which men of all parties and faiths have come forward to assist the Government in voluntary recruiting in Ireland.

In this country the New York *Evening Post* makes much of the "humiliation," "stupidity," "vacillation," and "madness" of the Premier. The New York *World*, with rather less bitterness, considers the Premier's act a confession that "the Irish question is in a more hopeless muddle than ever." It seems to *The World* that the English Government has displayed both "indecision" and "impotence." As it tells the story, Mr. Lloyd George was solemnly pledged to Home Rule, then—

> "Under the rash impulse that prompted him suddenly to tie up to Irish conscription he plunged headlong into disaster. The Government at once forfeited all credit for having acted in good faith in offering the Irish Home Rule. In the circumstances Home Rule was suspected as a bribe, and as a threat conscription carried no weight. Ireland rose like one man to fight the menace of compulsory military service. In their violence of speech there was little to choose between the clergy, Nationalists and Sinn-Feiners, and the Government was intimidated into doing nothing.
>
> "There was still one chance of saving the situation. By shelving conscription and establishing without delay Home Rule along the lines recommended by the Irish Convention, possibly Ireland might have been conciliated. But the Government let the opportunity slip by, and with the arrest of dozens of Sinn-Fein leaders the situation was beyond repair."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* considers the power of the Sinn-Fein element a sufficient reason for abandoning Home Rule, for no English ministry could survive which did not recognize "the danger to the country which would have risen had Home Rule been established, when the greater part of Ireland was under the influence of men at variance with the Government." To the Boston *Transcript* it seems that—

> "In any case both Sinn Fein and the hierarchy win at least a momentary victory in this announcement. Sinn Fein may be said to have won a double advantage. It wins on Home Rule, to which it is unalterably opposed, and it wins again on the conscription, which it declares it will resist with rebellion. Sinn



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NEAR THE GERMAN COAST. HERE IT IS STRIKING THE WATER AND PHOTOGRAPHED FROM AN ATTACKING PLANE.

Fein, by this decision of the Government, is taken as the real representative of the people of Ireland."

But many Irish Nationalists, we read in an Associated Press dispatch from London, are not dissatisfied, believing, according to Dublin reports, that conscription is dead, while Home Rule has only been shelved.

While from the view-point of the moment it may seem unfortunate that the Irish question can not be settled now, the Newark *News* thinks "it is probably better that it should be disposed of some other time in an atmosphere of calm; what would be done now would be merely a makeshift; it will prove no embarrassment in the war if it be left merely to simmer; with the advent of peace a settlement program would be more promising."

OUR HAND TO MEXICO

THE ANGRY AND ABUSIVE OUTBURSTS of the German press that greeted President Wilson's appeal to the Mexican people to banish suspicion and distrust from their feelings toward the United States give point to the charge that Mexico is now the most fertile field for German propaganda on this side of the Atlantic. Thus the Essen *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, the Krupp organ, denounces what it calls America's policy of trying to "blackmail" Mexico into hostility toward Germany, and even the Socialist Berlin *Vorwärts* remarks that President Wilson's dealings with small neutrals "will be a warning to Mexico against the dangers threatening the political independence of a country when its economic dependence enters as a factor." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* accuses him of being at the same time "hesitant and uncertain" and "arrogant and brutal." Carranza, it predicts, "will say that Wilson's apology for the past almost looks like a warning or menace about future mistrust of Washington's idealistic dictation." And it says that the lack of complete cordiality between the two countries is due in part to the refusal of the present Mexican Government to allow Americans to exploit Mexico's riches with American capital, and in part to Mexico's strict neutrality.

The enthusiasm which the President's words evoked in England is as striking as the distaste with which they were received in Germany, the London *Daily Graphic* declaring that "upon such altruism alone can an enduring peace be founded," and *The Daily News* hails Mr. Wilson as "the architect of the world's future." But it is to Mexico and to Latin-America generally that we turn for the really significant response. The speech, which was made in Washington to a visiting delegation of Mexican editors, was printed in a prominent position, but with little comment, by most of the Mexican newspapers. But the visiting editors agreed, according to a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, that the President's frank utterance "has done more to combat pro-Germanism and promote the interests of America in Mexico than has any diplomatic move since the time of Diaz." Some of these editors, especially those connected with Government organs, explained to our correspondents that Mexico, impoverished by seven years of civil war, could not afford to follow any course except one of strict neutrality. One, who claimed that he did not speak for himself alone, declared that Mexico "could and should side with the Allies"; but he insisted upon remaining anonymous on the ground that otherwise it might be "a little dangerous for me when I get back to Mexico." "We have decided that your President is our friend, and when we go back we shall be able to enlighten our people," said Manuel Caspio, editor of *La Vos de la Revolución*, of Merida, Yucatan; but when asked if this would have the effect of curtailing pro-German activity he replied with a shrug that "the psychology of a people is like a plant—it must be cultivated." Carlos Gonzales Pena, editor of *El Universal Ilustrado*, of Mexico City, denied the existence of a German submarine base in Mexico, and declared that the activities of pro-German interests there had been "much overrated." "The Mexican, like other Latin-Americans, primarily in this war is pro-French and pro-Italian, because his culture is Latin," an editor of the Mexico City *Excelsior* assures us. "All the propaganda in the world," he adds, "can not change that." Another editor advocated, to create a better understanding between the two nations, popular excursions of American teachers and others at reduced rates to Mexico, and an arrangement for the exchange of professors and students.

Much interest, and some mystery, attaches to the attitude of President Carranza, who, while officially neutral, is believed in many quarters to be profoundly suspicious of this country and naively confiding toward Germany. Some weeks ago, when the Mexican Government severed diplomatic relations with Cuba, the Cuban Minister of the Interior said:

> "Mexico is actuated without a doubt by hostility toward the United States and is striking at it through Cuba. President Carranza has said privately, I am informed, that he favored the German cause in this war, altho he has never admitted it officially."

And in the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, which is not alone in its impression of the Mexican President, we read:

> "The present Government of Mexico, which is Carranza, has neither affection nor confidence in us, nor fear of us. . . . Mexico to-day has more confidential relations with Berlin than it has with Washington, and we were blind not to recognize it."

Scarcely less important is the reception given to the President's words in other Latin-American nations. In Chile the Santiago *Mercurio* declares that these words "will result in

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"WHEN WE GO BACK WE SHALL BE ABLE TO ENLIGHTEN OUR PEOPLE."

The Mexican editors who have been touring the United States upon the invitation of the Committee on Public Information. Standing with them are four United States Army and Navy officers, and at the reader's extreme right, Mr. George Creel, Chairman of the Committee.

added prestige to all the nations on the American continent"; and Paraguay, says Dr. Manuel Franco, President of the Republic, "accepts to the fullest extent the principles of American solidarity as enunciated by the President of the United States of America." "I believe that as surely as England, France, Italy, Belgium, and Russia were fighting the battles of the United States before she entered the war, just so the United States is fighting the battles of the Central and South-American republics," declares Dr. Federico Alfonso Pezet, formerly Peruvian Minister to the United States. He adds, as quoted in the New York *Times:*

> "American solidarity must be attained. All outstanding questions should be peaceably and fairly settled. As the President has said, only by justice and equality to all sovereignties, great and small, can we mold a great defensive alliance of all of our nations into a state of lasting peace.
>
> "Brazil, the largest and richest of all the South-American nations, notwithstanding the fact of her large German population, solidarized herself with the United States the moment this nation entered the war, first breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, later declaring a state of war, and finally seizing all of the interned German vessels in her ports and turning them over to France.
>
> "Bolivia severed diplomatic relations in sympathy with the United States and to emphasize the sentiment that should bind all American nations in such a crisis.
>
> "Peru severed diplomatic relations with Germany as a consequence of the ruthless submarine warfare, and now that nation is clamoring for the seizure of interned German vessels.
>
> "Ecuador severed diplomatic relations in a like manner.
>
> "Uruguay solidarized herself with the United States, broke off all intercourse with Germany, and seized all interned vessels.
>
> "Paraguay declared a friendly neutrality in favor of the Allies and the United States.
>
> "Argentina gave passports to Minister Count Luxburg as a result of disclosures of cable dispatches passed between him and his Government.
>
> "So the only South-American nations which have not exprest themselves are Venezuela, Colombia, and Chile."

Speaking in the White House to the Mexican editors who are touring the United States under the auspices of the Committee on Public Information, President Wilson told them how distrest he had been by the Mexican people's failure to understand the attitude of the United States; assured them that that attitude "is one of sincere friendship;" and stated that he was "anxious to have the states of the two continents of America show the way to the rest of the world as to how to make a basis for peace." Touching on certain incidents during his own Administration, he said:

> "My own policy and the policy of my own Administration toward Mexico were at every point based upon this principle: that the internal settlement of the affairs of Mexico was none of our business; that we had no right to interfere with or dictate to Mexico in any particular with regard to her own affairs.
>
> "Take one aspect of our relations which at one time may have been difficult for you to understand. When we sent our troops into Mexico our sincere desire was nothing else than to assist you to get rid of the man who was making the settlement of your affairs for the time being impossible. We had no desire to use our troops for any other purpose, and I was in hopes that by assisting in that way, and thereupon immediately withdrawing the troops, I might give you substantial proof of the truth of the assurances that I had given your Government through President Carranza."

After referring to the distortion and falsification of news in Mexico by "certain influences which I assume to be German," the President explained his own Pan-American policy. The Monroe Doctrine, adopted without the consent of the Latin-American States; "protected them from European aggression, but not from aggression on the part of the United States. So Mr. Wilson proposed a "common guaranty"—"let us agree that if any one of us, the United States included, violates the political independence or territorial integrity of any of the others, all others will jump on her." Now, he tells the Mexican editors,

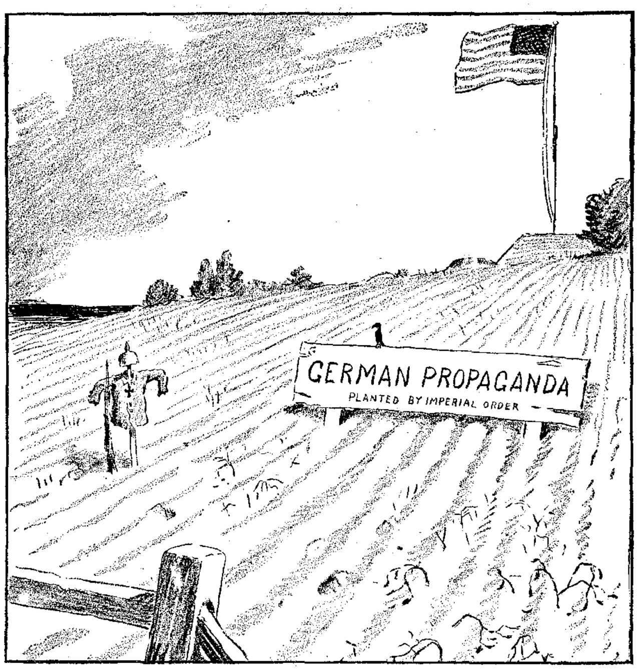
> "That is the kind of agreement that will have to be the foundation of the future life of the nations of the world, gentlemen. The whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its political independence or its territorial integrity. That is the basis—the only conceivable basis—for the future peace of the world, and I must admit that I was anxious to have the states of the two continents of America show the way to the rest of the world as to how to make a basis of peace."

The New York *Globe* finds in the President's address "not only a complete vindication of the complicated and much-misunderstood Mexican policy of the Administration, but the foundation on which for all time Pan-American peace can rise." His words, declares the Detroit *News*, "represent the deepest and most abiding intention of the people of the United States." The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* thinks that all Mexicans who can read should be convinced that "we do not mean to exploit them, to absorb them, to annex one inch of their territory, or exact one dollar of their money." Says the Newark *News:*

> "To see the President's project in all the fulness of its significance, it is necessary only to contrast it with the proposal put forth at almost the same time by Vice-Chancellor von Payer, of Germany, for a *Mitteleuropa* that would bring Russia, Poland, Bulgaria, and Turkey under the permanent political and economic dominion of Germany and its vassal Austria. The German plan is all for self; the Wilson plan is all for all. Materialism and idealism sit facing one another."

TESTING LOYALTY IN THE PRIMARIES

A LOYAL HEART is the first requisite for any candidate for office, said Elihu Root not long ago; loyalty, the Duluth *Tribune* insists, is "*the* issue, ranking even ability." That such declarations reflect popular feeling is shown by the many primary campaigns which are essentially efforts to secure for each party candidates of the most unimpeachable and outspoken loyalty. Republican papers have been congratulating themselves on the defeat of Congressman Dillon in South Dakota, Congressman Woods in Iowa, and Congressman Lundeen in Minnesota, because of their antiwar records. In several Southern States where the primaries are the real elections Democratic editors are rallying to the support of those Senatorial or Congressional candidates who can be expected to give the most sincere and effective support to the Administration.



CROP FAILURE IN AMERICA.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

It is because of the emphasis on loyalty that the recent primary election in Minnesota attracted nation-wide attention. The results "speak eloquently for the Americanism of the great Northwest," says the New York *Herald*. The one outstanding fact in the primary voting is, according to the Minneapolis *Journal*, that the vast majority of the people of Minnesota "are true-blue loyalists." "Nobody could honestly doubt that the heart of Minnesota was right," declares the Duluth *Herald*, in another Minnesota city, and the primary-election results "show it beyond question." Senator Nelson won, Lundeen and Van Lear, the Socialist Mayor of Minneapolis, were defeated, but of all the primary results in this State, "the most significant and gratifying," according to the Minneapolis *News*, was the defeat of Charles A. Lindbergh for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. For Governor Burnquist's competitor, as the Philadelphia *Telegraph* explains to Eastern readers, "was put forward by what is known in the Northwest as the Non-Partizan League and was under suspicion of disloyalty." The Philadelphia daily's further assertion, that "it was a straight contest on the issue of loyalty," reflects the opinion held generally by the press, with the exception of those papers which are supporters of the Non-Partizan League. In Kansas, where Non-Partizan League organizers are said to be gathering many members, the Wichita *Beacon* declares that when Governor Burnquist was renominated, "Germany received a blow in Minnesota similar to the one it received in Wisconsin early in the season." *The Beacon* believes that Lindbergh's utterances on the war were "just as bad as those of Berger in Wisconsin." Burnquist, it says, "never stuttered in speaking the American language, while Lindbergh was saying that we were dragged into this war by the rich—while he was throwing bricks at the Draft Law, the Red-Cross campaigns, and so forth." The Kansas paper declares that "all the Socialists, I. W. W.'s, and malcontents" worked for the Non-Partizan League ticket, and the fight was even hotter than in North Dakota, where the League originated. Both Democratic candidates in the Minnesota primary were loyal men, according to the New York *Times*, which takes considerable satisfaction in the 75,000 majority by which Mr. Lindbergh was defeated. It adds that "for an association of 'national scope' which was about to take possession of Minnesota as it took possession of North Dakota, this disastrous defeat must be a bitter disillusionment." These returns do not seem to the New York *Evening Post* to bear out the alarms that have been sounded of the Non-Partizan League's growing strength. *The Evening Post* sees the larger significance of the Minnesota defeat "in the setback it will give to the League's plans in other States," for "it is said to have enrolled 200,000 farmers in the Upper Mississippi Valley and to have hoped to elect ten or a dozen Congressmen this fall, with ambitions for 1920." It seems plain enough to the Detroit *Journal* that in Minnesota the Non-Partizan League virus "has not taken with the force it did in the Dakotas." The Detroit editor adds:

> "Whether it is because the economic conditions do not encourage a rapid spread of Non-Partizan League tenets in Minnesota or because the League has become tainted with pro-Germanism, few probably even in that State could say. But the fact of the jolt is clear enough. The League is losing its prairie-fire-like character."

In both Minnesota and North Dakota loyalty was made the leading issue against the Non-Partizan League candidates. In North Dakota, mothers of sons in the service marched in parades carrying banners inscribed with criticisms of the Non-Partizan League. In Minnesota many Non-Partizan League meetings were broken up by county officials and home-guard organizations, and the dispatches told of "street rioting, picnic battles, and yellow-painting expeditions." In a speech in the House of Representatives, Mr. C. B. Miller, of Minnesota, declared that much of the new League membership has come from those of "pro-German sympathies," and that:

> "All pro-German elements in the State are either in the Non-Partizan League or affiliated with it. When a branch of the League is organized in a locality, the charter members are all the rabid pro-Germans of the community."

The Minneapolis *Journal*, which admits that the Non-Partizan League candidates "polled a disconcertingly large vote" at the primaries, is convinced that the results show the close connection between the Non-Partizan League and the pro-German forces of the State. It says:

> "The only cities and villages of the State where Lindbergh showed strength were those where socialism, pacifism, and the other adjuncts of German propaganda have been powerful. Nearly all of them are towns where German blood predominates and German traditions have been strong. . . . . . .
>
> "On the other hand, wherever loyal sentiment had in other ways been proved strong, Burnquist led overwhelmingly."

The fact that the Non-Partizan League has been singled out for attack by patriotic bodies in all the States where it has gained a foothold is convincing evidence to the Spokane *Spokesman Review* "that some of its leaders at least have been skirting the border-line between loyalty and disloyalty." The Kansas City *Times* notes that "the Nebraska State Council of Defense has asked the Non-Partizan League to abandon its organization in that State, charging it with disloyalty." *The Times* thinks that for an organization which insists upon its loyalty the

Non-Partizan League is "having a stormy time of it." Besides the primary developments, it recalls that League leaders in both North Dakota and Minnesota have been under indictment for disloyal utterances. The Kansas City editor suggests an easy way for the League to convince the public of its loyalty. Possibly, it says, the membership "is unfortunate in the class of leaders who have gained control of the organization. It might clear its skirts of any suspicion of disloyalty by getting rid of the men who misrepresent it." The Chicago *Tribune* warns us against dismissing the Non-Partizan League as simply a seditious organization. "If the movement has become an agency of sedition it deserves to be repudiated throughout the country, and first of all by the loyal farming population," but, says *The Tribune:*

> "On the other hand, to the extent that it may be an honest attempt to correct abuses or relieve hardships of a loyal citizenship, it should be given fair consideration and measures of sane relief should be furthered. A policy of blind opposition and abuse would merely play into the hands of treason, giving enemy agencies the camouflage of a just cause."

A Washington correspondent of *The Tribune* quotes a Montana editor as saying that "there are no more conservative or patriotic people in the world than the farmers in this section," but "they are being misled by men like Townley, Gilbert, and others into the belief that this is a rich man's war."

In an article in the New York *World*, Mr. Townley has himself described the Non-Partizan League as a movement to "provide fair marketing facilities for the farmers of North Dakota," and has explained the opposition to the League as follows:

> "Naturally the politicians are against us. They see the control of other States about to leave them. They have charged me with everything. They have even charged me with being disloyal to my own nation. Industrial workers and agricultural workers are the majority of the people. As they see it, they will take control. Parlous times are on the way for the professional politician and greedy business man."

Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota, who carried the Republican primaries as the League's candidate, dismisses the loyalty issue as "political subterfuge." The Fargo *Courier-News* quotes him as stressing the enthusiasm with which the people have taken hold of all war-enterprises in North Dakota, where the Non-Partizan League is supreme. He says: "There is no more question about the loyalty of the folk at home than there is about the boys in the trenches."

In the Minnesota campaign both Mr. Townley and the League candidate for the gubernatorial nomination violently protested their loyalty. Mr. Lindbergh insisted that all his criticism of war-policies was really directed at the "unscrupulous profiteers." The result of the primaries simply showed, according to Mr. Townley, that the workers of Minnesota had been defeated by "big business with a kept press and a chest of gold." And *The Non-Partizan Leader* (St. Paul), the national organ of the League, gives the following cheerful explanation of the defeat:

> "In the recent Minnesota primary the Non-Partizan League, cooperating with organized labor, nominated seventy of the ninety-three candidates it indorsed for the Lower House of the legislature and thirty-three of fifty-three of the candidates it indorsed for State Senate. A similar success at the fall election will give farmers and laborers the greatest representation they ever had in a Minnesota legislature. . . . The organized farmers feel that, while they failed to nominate their candidate for Governor and for most State offices, they won a substantial victory in carrying thirty-one counties, some of them by two or three to one vote, and in rolling up a vote in the whole State of one hundred and fifty thousand, three times the membership of the League. This vote would have won any Republican primary hitherto held in this State, but due to the fact that the Democratic machine herded most of the Democrats into the Republican primary, the primary votes broke all records and the League candidate for Governor was defeated."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Austria-Hungry is the new spelling.—*Boston Transcript.*

One trouble with the House of Representatives is that it is equipped with a mighty small Kitchin.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

It's hard to see how anybody could expect the Central Powers' kings to win out over the Allies' aces.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

We can't help wondering what the circulation manager of the New York *American* now thinks of its editorial policy.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

How different we are from Wilhelm—we are well content with a modest place in the shade.—*St. Louis Star.*

Piave is Italian for "it rains"; for the Austrians it means the deluge. —*Springfield Republican.*

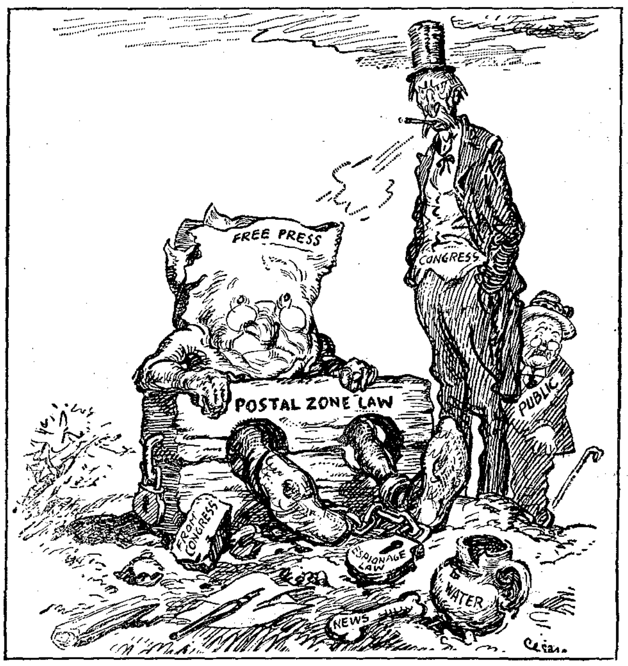
Say Reims to a German, during the next one hundred years, if you want to see him squirm.—*Springfield Republican.*

Considering that Foch has no reserves and there is no American Army, the Allies are holding well. The Berliners must wonder how they do it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

More food-riots in Austria! What's the matter with those people? Always thinking of their stomach when the fate of the German Emperor is at stake!—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

Foch says the way to win is to attack. The Kaiser tries Foch's strategy and loses half a million men. The real strategy seems to be in giving the advice to an enemy fool enough to act upon it.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Perhaps this, from F. P. Adams's column in *The Stars and Stripes*, will help us visualize the war: "The difference between American and French automobile driving is this: In America when your tire blows up you say, 'Good Heavens! There goes our tire!' and in France you say, 'Hooray! That was only the tire.'"—*Kansas City Star.*



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AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE?

—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post.*

If those *U*-boats have a base on this side they'd better stick close to it and not try to steal home.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Maybe Mr. McAdoo's health would be better if he had some sort of work to keep his mind occupied.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

A small bit of German territory is now in the keeping of a small bit of the United States Army. Both bits will grow.—*Springfield Republican.*

Under the new control our railroads are saving everything but time.—*Boston Herald.*

William the Last has reigned thirty years at an average cost to humanity of $5,000,000,000 a year. It is no joke to call him Bill.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Lenine is reported as being on his way to Berlin, and the supposition is that there has been some hitch in the arrival of his checks.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A captured German officer says Germany has just got to have peace. Well, well, he needn't worry any more; we are going to see that she gets it.—*Kansas City Times.*

"The case against La Follette," says his counsel, "is a case of 'much ado about nothing.'" Are you sure? Don't you mean "The Taming of the Shrew"?—*Boston Herald.*

"There will be a revolution in Germany, but it will be after the war," says Ambassador Gerard. Everybody hopes it will be soon after, so the American boys can see it before they leave Berlin.—*Kansas City Star.*

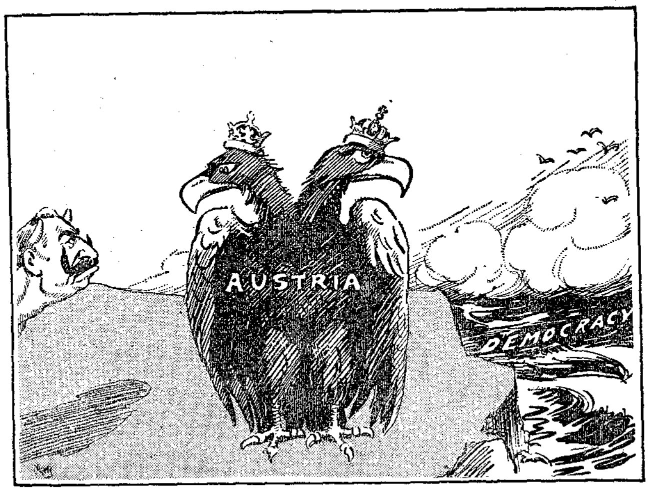
Mrs. William Randolph Hearst is doubtless very praiseworthy in wanting to retain a position on the committee of national defense as an outlet for her patriotic activities, but it looks as if there ought to be a large field for them at home.—*Philadelphia North American.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

DISTRACTED AUSTRIA

"THE RAMSHACKLE EMPIRE," as Mr. Lloyd George so aptly called it, now seems after many years of rattling to be on the point of falling to pieces. Political conditions at home and the failure of the Italian offensives, say journals within the Empire itself, have produced a condition in which the Government dare not and can not govern. All the anti-German parties, the Poles, the Czecho-Slovaks, and the Jugo-Slavs, have made common cause and rendered it impossible for Prime Minister Seidler to obtain a parliamentary majority, so Parliament has gone by the board. Perhaps the most eloquent testimony of Austria's demoralization is to be found in the press of the sister country of Hungary. For example, the Budapest *Az Ujsag* remarks:

> "Present events in Austria certainly confirm the policy of Count Stürgkh, who was never willing to convoke the Reichsrath. Indeed, parliamentary life has never had any success in Austria. The conduct of the Czechs, of the Jugo-Slavs, has been utterly detrimental to the monarchy. The Entente believes that Austria will fall to pieces, and, since the Czechs and the Jugo-Slavs ask for an international settlement of their 'questions,' they desire that the Entente may be victorious."



TWIXT THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.

And the bird would rather not make the choice.

—*The Dispatch* (Manchester, England).

Equally significant are the comments of the Budapest *Vilag*, which considers that the long adjournment of Parliament is a blind to hide the fact that it is an utter failure. It says:

> "With the exception of the Germans, not one of the Austrian peoples is satisfied. The Jugo-Slavs are bitter because southern Styria is not separated into an independent administrative state. The Czechs are not satisfied, because they desire to pull down not Seidler alone, but Austria as well."

Turning to Vienna, we find the Socialist *Arbeiter Zeitung*, whose tongue seems to be miraculously free from the padlock of the censor, remarking that "a couple more months of such confusion as now prevails and those who speculate on Austria's collapse will be able to jubilate." It tells us that there are four causes which have produced this explosive situation—"the open and unavowed determination of the Czecho-Slovaks to secure an independent Bohemia, the demand of the Polish party, which has declared war on the Seidler Government for an 'Austrian' solution of the Polish question, and the almost open insurrection of the Jugo-Slavs." These three causes, added to an almost insupportable scarcity of food, may, in the opinion of most authorities on Central Europe, bring about the fall of Austria. The *Arbeiter Zeitung* warns Dr. von Seidler to tread warily:

> "Violence, by which the unrest and resentment will be increased and fresh fuel fed to the flames of exasperation, is, in Dr. von Seidler's opinion, the best means of restoring order and contentment. . . . What is one to say to a government which hopes to convert the southern Slavs to loyalty to Austria by means of political prosecutions? After eliminating from the Czechs, by three years of persecution, every vestige of their legendary Austrian patriotism, the Government will not rest until in the south of the Empire also it has created 'Austrians,' with the same amount of patriotic conviction."

Added to the political unrest is a war-weariness and discontent induced by the food-conditions in Austria which weigh heavily on every nationality. This is reacting to some extent on Germany, where it is frankly admitted that the Austrian food-situation is "desperate." Notwithstanding this, the Germans are not particularly sympathetic. For example, the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung* writes:

> "The Germans in Austria are depending upon Germany to relieve them as regards food. From the agricultural districts of Bohemia, nothing can be expected. The Austrian Government dare not act. We in Germany are ready to come to their aid so far as to relieve the present distress, but it must not be imagined that it will be a permanent arrangement. There must be no illusion in Austria on this head."

The *Arbeiter Zeitung* has a word to say on the subject:

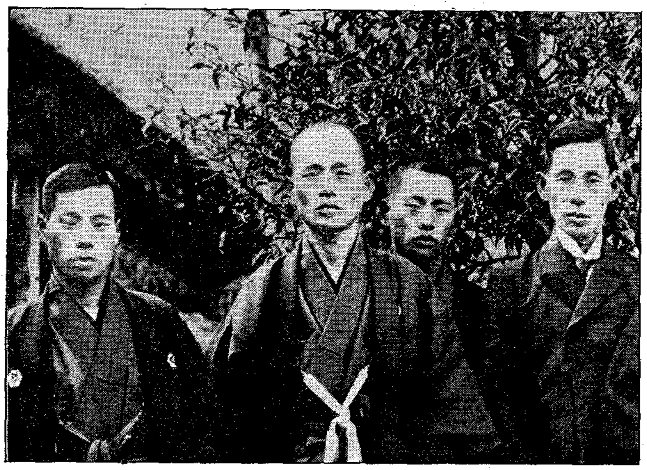
> "The food-crisis is more and more serious. There is a lack of everything that is necessary. The situation is very serious in Vienna, and still more so in the provinces, where people do not get even the promised rations. The culminating point of the crisis and privations is approaching.
>
> "The Government ought to realize that workmen can not live on such spare rations, which they do not even receive. On the other hand, paper currency has reached 7,300,000,000, and is being augmented by 800,000,000 a month, and we have not even a Parliament. . . . . . .
>
> "The situation will be still more serious in Vienna when the sanguinary defeat of the Imperial forces on the Italian front becomes known."

The dominant German element, as far as can be seen from their press, do not seem to be very much disturbed; and to read the *Wiener Zeitung*, one would not think that there was anything but slight political friction. This is how this typical Austro-German paper talks:

> "In the present hopeful but grievous time Austria must employ her whole strength in the service of the great cause. There must be an end of everything that hampers the free activity of this strength and consumes a part of it in useless friction. No good citizen will doubt the truth of this. Hitherto, however, in spite of all the devoted efforts of those parties which support the interests of the state, the course of parliamentary work has not been adequately adapted to the needs of the time. The full employment of the abundant energies of the state is hampered again and again by the revival of old disputes and the appearance of aspirations for the future which can not be satisfied. The satisfaction of the elementary necessities of the state, which elsewhere is an obvious expression of constitutional life, could frequently be accomplished only under conditions of acute crisis. . . . . . .
>
> "The aim of the Government is, and happily remains, to extricate glorious old Austria from the storms of the war and to secure for her a reconciled world, a place in which she can gloriously assert herself and mightily develop."

The true reason for this Austro-German complacence seems to be an exaggerated belief in the efficacy of the *Waffenbund*, as the Austrians call the new treaty by which Austria bound herself to Germany, for we find one of the most influential Clericals in Austria, Prof. Michel Haidegger, thus writing in the *Tiroler Tageblatt:*

"Masses of the German people, as a result of the *Waffenbund*, now stand in case of need behind the Germans of Austria and will not permit Czech and Jugo-Slav cupidity to indulge in unlimited orgies. Privileged high treason must cease, and these misled peoples must so far see reason that it shall be possible for the state to exercise normally its orderly functions. Should they not voluntarily decide to do so, there are ways and means available, under Germany's guaranty, to give proper validity to the interests of the state against unbridled nationalism."



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WHY JAPAN LANDED AT VLADIVOSTOK.

The murder of these men by the Bolsheviki caused Britain and Japan to land troops to protect their nationals, and the troops of the Allies are still keeping order in the city.

Turning to the London papers, we get the impression that the "unbridled nationalism" would increase rather than diminish if Austria's efforts against Italy this summer should prove as futile as her first blow. While most of the English papers expect that Austria will pound away at the Italian line for some time to come, they are all convinced that this is her last chance in the war. As *The Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"Austria now is making a desperate bid for victory. Should she fail, her failure is likely to be final. We would ask, therefore, if the Allies, who now have a definite strategic policy in the field, have also a diplomatic policy with which to follow up such military success as may be theirs.

"If Austria is not successful in her present attempt to wrest military victory from the Allies, it should be possible to bring her out of the war and thus break down the *Mitteleuropa* idea with which Germany buoys up the courage and endurance of her people.

"We know that our propaganda among the Czechs and Slavs of the Austrian Empire has improved greatly recently and that Italy's agreement with the Jugo-Slavs has already made itself felt; but more than propaganda is required if success is to be assured. We must be ready to turn to immediate account this leaning toward the Allies should the opportunity arise. That 'the ramshackle empire' is in the throes of dissolution is obvious, but unless the Allies are able to take swift advantage of the fact the suspense and agony may be indefinitely prolonged."

The *New-Yorker Volkszeitung*, the German Socialist daily, says:

"The Austrian defeat is the opportune moment for the breadless and starving masses to rise. If ever there was a military defeat coming at the right time it is the case of the Italian victory over the Austrians on the Piave.

"The victory came at the psychological moment for the peace- and bread-hungry masses of the Dual Monarchy to gain the courage to overthrow and annihilate their oppressors and exploiters and to start a genuine offensive against them."

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE IDEAS ON INTERVENTION

BOLSHEVIK ANARCHY in Vladivostok, the Far-Eastern correspondents tell us, produced a veritable reign of terror in that Pacific port. The foreign residents, they say, were suspected by the Bolsheviki of being counter-revolutionaries "merely because they wore collars." Finally, events culminated in the murder of four Japanese citizens by drunken revolutionaries, which caused Great Britain and Japan to land a force of marines to restore order and to guard the war-munition which had been delivered to, but not paid for by, the Russians. The Bolsheviki fear that this is a prelude to intervention, and their official organ the Petrograd *Izvestia* furiously denounces the Allies. Their unofficial organ, the *Pravda*, admits that under some conditions intervention might be welcomed. Here is the *Izvestia's* view:

"The relations between Russia and the Allies have recently become worse. Threats of the occupation of Siberia are more and more persistent and are beginning to assume a concrete form which is, in the interests of both parties, greatly to be regretted.

"Looking at the situation from the purely practical point of view, and without indulging in any kind of idealistic illusion, we have frequently shown that the interests of the two parties require, if properly understood, conciliation, not rupture. In reality, any project in the nature of an occupation of a part of Russian territory by armed forces of the Allied Powers or any one of those Powers with the aid or approval of the others against the will of the Russian Government, can not be considered otherwise than as an act of hostility. And the hostile character of the act can in no case be diminished by attempts to persuade us that such acts are done in our interest with the object of lending us powerful aid against a more formidable enemy.

"Of what is to our own advantage we are able to judge, and as to the protection of our interests we will decide for ourselves. Any attempt to settle this question without our consent or against our will we shall regard as an attempt against the sacred rights of the working people of Russia. At the moment the Russian people does not possess sufficient strength to repel any attack made upon it. Such an attack might possibly obtain a temporary success, as the tyranny of the Central Empires has done.

"The Russian people replies to such acts with the deepest hate and aversion. Russia utterly rejects the notion of a sincere reconciliation with violators and usurpers, and if a favorable opportunity presents itself reaction and revolt against them are inevitable. . . . Revolutionary Russia will never be the slave of Imperialism. This truth should be borne in mind and taken into account. Any other line of conduct can only lead to mutual catastrophe."

The *Pravda* is not blind to the fact that the Brest-Litovsk "peace" treaty is a hollow farce, but it can not make up its mind which is the greater of two evils—Germany or Japan:

"The violation by Germany of the Brest-Litovsk peace will inevitably place before the Government the necessity of taking advantage of the military aid of one Imperialist group against the other. Communists profess themselves not at all opposed to this method of strife; nevertheless these tactics, in the event of Germany engaging in open warfare against the Russian socialist revolution, have nothing in common with the daily appeals of the Russian *bourgeois* press for Allied bayonets to crush the power of the *Soviets*. These tactics are diametrically and entirely opposed to the hopes of the suffering Russian *bourgeoisie*, who gallantly propose to the Allies that they should apply in Russia methods by which the Germans have profited in the Ukraine.

"The *Soviets* find cause for mistrust from their own experiences of Japanese policy. Russia is not in a state of war at present. This does not mean we are closing our eyes to the dangers threatening Russia from German Imperialism. Let some Power come to our aid honestly to help us combat successfully the threatening dangers. Russia would appreciate in the highest degree any assistance given toward the improvement of her means of transport, communication facilities, and the cleansing of her economic life. The Russian Government has told Germany in the most unequivocal manner that she as a neutral country will direct her efforts to entering into economic relations with all countries. If the Allies really wish, rather than to drag Russia into war for purely strategic reasons, to give her really practical help in her tragic situation, let them discuss . . . her urgent need of economic aid."

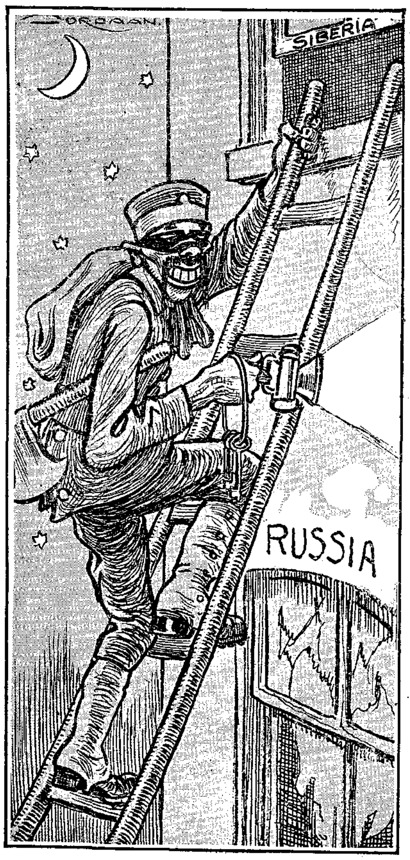
Baron Goto, the Japanese Foreign Minister, is anxious that the landing of Japanese and British troops at Vladivostok should not be regarded as a prelude to intervention. In a statement to the diplomatic corps at Tokyo he said:

"Regarding Russia, the situation has afforded much comfort to the enemy, but above all an opportunity to increase the activity of malevolent propaganda. Such propaganda is now going on in Siberia, more particularly with a view to an estrangement between Japan and Russia, as well as between America and Japan. For instance, the landing of a few British and Japanese marines at Vladivostok, a natural local occurrence, has been magnified out of all proportion. Japan has not for a moment made light of the spread of inimical influence in eastern Siberia, both as a menace to Japan and China, but also as against the Allies. Neither has Japan lost sight of the fact that Russia is a Power endeavoring to reorganize a machine temporarily out of order."

In an interview given to the Tokyo correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*, Baron Goto remarked:

"Japan has made no proposal, nor have the Allies definitely made a proposal to Japan. If and when the Allies do definitely make a proposal to us, you may be sure Japan will be ready and open sympathetically to consider it. . . . . .

"The proposal may be such as Japan ought to accept without further consideration, in which case there will be a prompt acceptance. Alternatively, the proposal may demand further consideration, in which case there will be a delay in the decision. The Allies need fear no flat refusal or other than willingness to help the Allied cause. . . . We believed that a unified, homogeneous Army is essential to the success of the expedition. Therefore we deem it better to have it confined to one nationality instead of to several. But we have never raised serious objection to Allied participation, and, as I have already said, any suggestion by the Allies will be sympathetically considered."



A DUTCH HIT AT JAPAN.

JAPAN—"Ha! I must preserve order here,"

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

The Germans are beginning to be worried over the prospects of Allied intervention in Russia and the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* urges Germany to shatter the plans of the Allies:

"Siberia plays a big rôle in the Allies' calculations. Here they hope to find a spring-board for military influence in Russia. The Peking correspondents of the London *Times* and the New York *Times* have both, almost simultaneously, advocated sending troops to Siberia to form a nucleus of an anti-Bolshevik army. . . . We have much to win in the East and much to lose. It no longer depends on the sword, but on a quiet, clever, and capable policy. It is an error to suppose that our Eastern policy depends on a policy of might. We shall not enjoy the fruits of our victory if we do not succeed in shattering the enemy's plans in Russia."

GERMANY SHACKLES AUSTRIA

THE RECENT TREATY concluded between the Emperor Karl and his energetic and dominating ally, the Emperor William, was hedged about with so much mystery when it was signed that the press of Europe were on edge to find out just exactly what the terms were. The Berlin *Deutsche Volkszeitung* has obtained a copy of this quaint document, which, while it reeks with brotherly love, none the less binds the Hapsburgs very effectually to the chariot-wheel of the Hohenzollerns. The treaty consists of seven clauses, and runs:

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ADMIRAL KANJI,

The leader of the Anglo-Japanese force in Siberia, that may be the beginning of "salvation for Russia," as the Paris *Victoire* puts it.

"His High Majesty the German Emperor and King of Prussia on the one hand, and his High Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary on the other, form a close military alliance for twenty-five years, during which both parties to the alliance pledge themselves to employ the entire strength of their peoples for military purposes. The allied nations of Germany and Austria-Hungary shall devote all their care to have their armies enter into eventual future conflict fully prepared and at the maximum of their strength. Only thus a future war shall be of brief duration, for had the armies of both allies been in this condition in 1914 this war would have long ago ended.

"All male inhabitants capable of bearing arms shall receive proper and thorough military instructions. Special formations, moreover, shall be provided for all auxiliary services in connection with the production of arms and ammunition.

"Regulations for the organization, instruction, and employment of the allied troops shall be drawn up according to one common principle, the initiative of which shall be left principally to Germany. The formations of the troops of the various states of Germany and Austria-Hungary shall constitute one sole army, without any body of troops being considered strangers to any other.

"Armaments shall be on a uniform basis to the extent that formations of one country may draw their supplies from the nearest depot in the other country wherever stationed, without having to depend, as in the past, on supplies from some distant home base.

"Allied troops shall be brought into contact with each other for the purpose of educating them in mutual esteem, love, and appreciation. This principle shall guide the training of officers, and an exchange of officers shall be organized between the German and Austro-Hungarian armies, so that Austro-Hungarian officers may as occasion requires command German troops, and *vice versa*.

"All preparations for future wars shall be made in common understanding between the General Staffs. This will naturally require close collaboration between the General Staff and Government Ministers. All preparatory economic measures connected with eventual war shall be undertaken beforehand in time of peace and the necessary departments created.

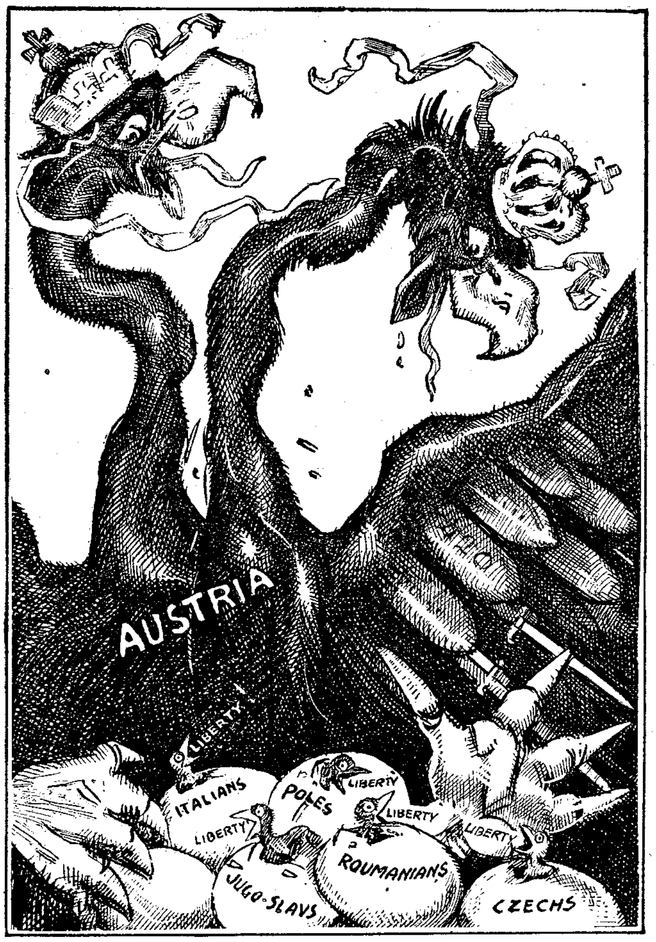
"Railroad lines and construction shall be directed and undertaken by both allies in common accord and on a unified plan."

The German press in Austria are hoping that this treaty will bring armed intervention in case of an Austrian revolution.

BOHEMIA ABLAZE WITH REVOLT

RIOTS ARE RAGING, the German papers tell us, throughout the whole of Bohemia, and as *The Bohemian Review*, the official organ of the Czech National Alliance of America, puts it: "The situation has reached a stage where it may be best described as open rebellion against Austria. Martial law rules in Prague, conflicts between citizens and soldiers are frequent, and war has been declared by the Vienna Government upon the Czech deputies and upon the entire Czecho-Slovak nation." Here is a little picture given by the *Berliner Tageblatt* of three of those numerous riots which are almost a daily occurrence in Bohemia at the present time:

> "The troubles began in the Slovene battalion of the 9th Infantry Regiment, at Judenburg. The German officers were killed, after which the troops gave themselves up to acts of anarchy. In time they were driven into the mountains, where they finally were disarmed after a combat.
>
> "The Czechs of Pilsen, stationed at Fumberg, also revolted. The rising was put down by the sword. Part of the rebels, having succeeded in passing the frontier, took refuge in the mountains of Saxony, where they were made prisoners by the Germans.
>
> "A third case of serious revolt took place at Fünfkirchen, where a Servian regiment from Austria revolted and massacred the officers. The exact details of these revolts are difficult to obtain. It appears, however, the instigators were Austrian soldiers returned from the prisoners' camps in Russia."



THE EAGLE'S STRANGE BROOD.

And their new cry is most alarming.

—*Asino* (Rome).

The Czecho-Slovaks, says the Prague *Lidove Noviny*, met in National Assembly recently at Prague, in spite of the Vienna Government, which seems to have been powerless to prevent the Congress. The *Lidove Noviny* says:

> "The National Assembly was the greatest manifestation of will and aspirations which has ever taken place in Prague. Our feelings and thoughts are concentrated, not on a protest, but on an oath of fidelity to the national ideal. The representatives of the whole nation stood up to swear in their own name that they will persist in the struggle for independence in all circumstances and unto the end. The representatives of the Jugo-Slavs, including the official representatives of the Servo-Croatian Coalition, which has not hitherto joined the Jugo-Slav declaration, added an oath of their own no less significant—an oath of brotherhood and alliance between the Czechs and the Jugo-Slavs forever and under all circumstances."

The Czech newspaper, the Prague *Narodni Listy*, which was promptly suppress for publishing it, gives us the oath which, it says, was taken by every member of an enormous crowd gathered together in Prague. It runs:

> "Gathered at Prague while the world-war has made necessary a new reorganization of the world on the basis of a higher authority given to the people, we proclaim that we shall remain in the front line of battle for the freedom of peoples, that we shall fight together in favor of each other's interests, that we shall repulse together any despotic measure, and that we shall denounce together the oppression of the Austrian state.
>
> "We want to promote together the confidence of our people in the achievement of their aspirations, to encourage them to express their will more positively.
>
> "We raise our right hand and solemnly swear that we shall give all that we own, all our strength, all our possessions, for the liberation of our people and for the achievement of the political unity of the Czecho-Slovak people, the political unity of the Jugo-Slavs, and the political unity of the Polish people."

In Germany itself we find the newspapers distinctly perturbed over conditions in Austria. The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* is amazed at the attitude of the Vienna Government, and says that "it has to some extent contemplated with folded arms this treasonable effort to get outside the black and yellow frontier-posts. The Czech and Jugo-Slav parties' challenge to the Government is significant proof of the extent to which the Austrian policy of do-nothing and forbearance has suffered shipwreck." The Clerical organ goes on to complain of the ingratitude of the Czechs, whose claims, it says, grow the more conciliation is shown to them. It proceeds:

> "This must be added: the Government's mistakes in the domain of food-administration and the provisioning of the German regions to the detriment of the others exhibit very stepmotherly treatment. In such circumstances, it is not surprizing that embitterment against the German population in Austria has gradually risen to the boiling-point."

The Pan-German Essen *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* is furious because the German minority in Bohemia is imperilled "by the supineness of the Vienna Government," and throws out a broad hint that unless the Czechs are made to toe the mark, the Germans will intervene to clean things up. It says:

> "The German people in Bohemia has offered blood and treasure as no other German tribe, and how has the Government rewarded it? . . . Any one who has recently participated in political meetings in German Bohemia . . . has heard with equal bitterness and indignation the complaint of the starved and betrayed German people and the same cry echoes from Tyrol and Styria.
>
> "German Austria has fought, and still fights, Austria's war and is anchored in fidelity to the alliance with the racially related German Empire. If this scornful cry of indignation and bitterness finds deaf ears in Vienna, the imploring entreaty of a deserted tribe will certainly not be in vain in the ear of the All-Mother Germania."

The German plan for handling the disaffected districts, according to rumors reaching this country, is to drench them with poison-gas, like the two Russian villages which disobeyed German orders, but Emperor Karl is said to be reluctant to try this remedy. Many Bohemian troops, according to the London *Daily Mail*, have joined the Italian colors against Austria. The detachments belonged to a Czecho-Slovak army which is being formed in many centers from former subjects of Emperor Charles. Their defection to Italy has caused much anxiety among the Austro-Hungarian commanders, who fear the effect on their Slav troops.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHY NOT TO KNIT

THAT KNITTING WOOLEN ARTICLES by hand-power is wasteful, because such articles use up wool needed elsewhere, lack durability, and are mostly not needed in actual service, is maintained by Samuel S. Dale in a letter to *The Chronicle* (Brookline, Mass., May 18). We have not enough wool to make our soldiers the bare necessities in the way of clothes. In England, civilians are already required to wear mixed cotton fabrics. We are facing some kind of a "rationing system" for clothing, and every loyal American should be saving wool as diligently as he is saving wheat. Under these circumstances, Mr. Dale thinks, the use of pure wool for hand-knitted garments is an obvious waste. We have already "wasted" in this way over twenty million pounds, and he cries out in agony, "For God's sake, wake up and stop this hand-knitting." In editorial comment on Mr. Dale's remarks, which are paralleled by other letters in the press throughout the textile district, *The Chronicle* admits that they deserve "serious thought." Perhaps Mr. Dale is right, says the editor, when he urges that Brookline women should drop their knitting. "But the chances are that they will continue to knit." It may be noted in addition that the primary objection is not to knitting, but to the use of wool. The question might be asked, why not knit with cotton yarn? To quote and condense Mr. Dale's argument:

"STOP THIS HAND-KNITTING,"

Says Mr. Samuel S. Dale, who believes our knitters are wool-wasters.

"There is no doubt whatever but that those engaged in promoting hand-knitting are actuated by the best of motives. If, however, they were better informed regarding hand-knitting, they would immediately abandon this line of work, for it means a serious waste of the country's resources at a time when it is of vital importance that our resources should be used with the highest possible degree of efficiency, in order to defend our nation and civilization itself against the assault of the ruthless military autocracy of Germany.

"The reasons why every stitch taken in the hand-knitting of wool articles of all kinds is a stitch too many are involved in the technical conditions of wool-manufacturing, altho there is no reason why any intelligent person should not understand them. Briefly they are as follows:

"1. Wool clothing is as essential for successful military operations as rifles, artillery, and munitions, it being estimated that seventy pounds of scoured wool per year will be required for each man in active service, or 350,000,000 pounds for an army of 5,000,000 men.

"2. The United States produces annually about 110,000,000 pounds of scoured wool, about one-third of the wool required for the Army of 5,000,000 men which leading public men believe will be needed to administer to Germany the only argument that Prussian autocracy recognizes, that of superior force. The wool to supply this deficiency must come from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Argentina. These facts make it plain that the wasting of wool means not only the loss of valuable material, but what is even more important, the impairment of our ability to transport men, munitions, and war-supplies to France to aid our hard-prest Allies.

"3. There is no more wasteful use of wool than that involved in hand-knitting. First, because the hand-knitter uses worsted yarn made of all new wool, special and expensive wool, spun by an expensive process, instead of lower-priced mixtures of cheaper wool, cotton, and shoddy spun by a cheaper process; secondly, because the garments can not be made uniform in size or weight by hand-knitters; thirdly, because the yarn used by hand-knitters is soft, fluffy, and lacking in durability, being suited for the cradle and not for the trenches; fourthly, because of the immeasurably greater economy of labor in power-knitting in a factory as compared with hand-knitting. Compared on the basis of stitches alone, without regard to the immeasurably superior quality and condition of the machine-made product, one knitter in the mill does in a minute the work of 7,500 hand-knitters, and furthermore does what the hand-knitter can not do, keeps it up for ten hours a day.

"4. The facts stated above are enough to show the folly of hand-knitting, but there is still another count in the indictment. According to the testimony of Maj. M. S. Boehm, of the Canadian Army, nearly all of the articles knit by hand are not needed by soldiers in active service. He told us he had never seen a soldier in active service wearing a sweater and had not been able to find a soldier who had ever seen a soldier in active service wearing a sweater, that no soldier would wear a knit abdominal band, which would be a nest for vermin; that the only use in the Army he had ever seen a knit wristlet put to was to draw it over a rifle to keep the dirt out of the working parts, that an old rag would serve the purpose much better, and that the English and French helmets made of cloth are far superior to the knit articles. Stockings were the only hand-knit goods, Major Boehm said, which were of any use to a soldier, and the reasons I have given for not knitting by hand apply to stockings as well as to sweaters and other articles knit by hand from wool, not only for the Army, but for civilian use.

"These statements of the truth about hand-knitting can be easily verified by any one who will devote a little time and attention to the task. The inexorable logic of this truth is disclosed by recent events. The Government has taken possession of all stocks of wool in the country and is in practical control of all the woolen and worsted mills. Last week at a conference in New York the representative of the Government notified the worsted yarn-spinners that 85 per cent. of their machinery would be required for government work, and that no more yarn would be supplied to the Red Cross.

"We are facing standard fabrics of cotton, shoddy, and wool mixtures for civilian wear, a policy already in force in England. We are facing a rationing system for clothing the people. The time has come when old clothes on the back of a man or woman are a badge of honor. The rich should be the first to set the example.

"Every loyal American should be eager to adopt drastic methods for saving wool, methods that were enforced from the very beginning of the war by the German Government, which, according to reliable reports, had 50,000,000 complete uniforms in storage when it committed the crime of the ages by starting this war for conquest. 'For God's sake, hurry up.' Yes, and for God's sake, wake up and stop this hand-knitting by which at least 20,000,000 pounds of scoured wool has already been wasted at a time when the Huns are at our gates."

Mr. Dale's article will no doubt bring out what is to be said on the other side of the argument. The New York papers report earnest requests, especially from aviators, asking the women knitters for thousands of "jackets, mufflers, wristlets, helmets, and socks" immediately.

BOMBARDING AN OBSERVATORY

THE BOMBARDING OF CATHEDRALS having been preempted by the Germans, the Russian Cossacks have apparently decided to see what can be done in the way of subjecting astronomical observatories to the horrors of war. It is only fair, after all, that science should assume its share of the burden of military vandalism, and not leave religion to shoulder it all. As early as November last rumors began to appear in press dispatches that the Poulkova Observatory, long known throughout the world for its contributions to astronomy, had been seriously injured, if not destroyed. It is now known that this is fortunately not the case. The following account of the attack on the observatory and the circumstances under which it occurred is quoted from *The Astrophysical Journal* by *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., June). We read:

"It is (as it should be) very unusual for an astronomical observatory to be under artillery-fire, and it can hardly be an indiscretion to give our readers the following particulars:

"Rumors had reached the astronomical colony at Poulkova, which lies about twelve miles southwest of Petrograd, that bodies of Cossacks were coming toward the capital to restore the ministry of Mr. Kerensky. The garrison from the village of Tsarskoe Selo (site of the summer residence of the former Emperor) presently arrived at Poulkova, having been driven out by the Cossacks. On November eleventh soldiers from the garison of Petrograd, with the Red Guard and with artillery, arrived for the relief of that body of troops.

"With a zeal which we may imagine must have seemed to the astronomer in excess of its wisdom, those forces from the capital surrounded the observatory on all sides, and established batteries of artillery within 400 or 500 meters on both sides of the main building.

"Between one o'clock and 5:30 on the afternoon of November 12, the observatory was under an intense artillery-fire from the Cossacks. Fortunately, none of the instruments were damaged, altho a shell burst beside the brick foundation of the dome of the large astrographic telescope. Many holes were made in the dome of the great refractor and in the roof of the director's office.

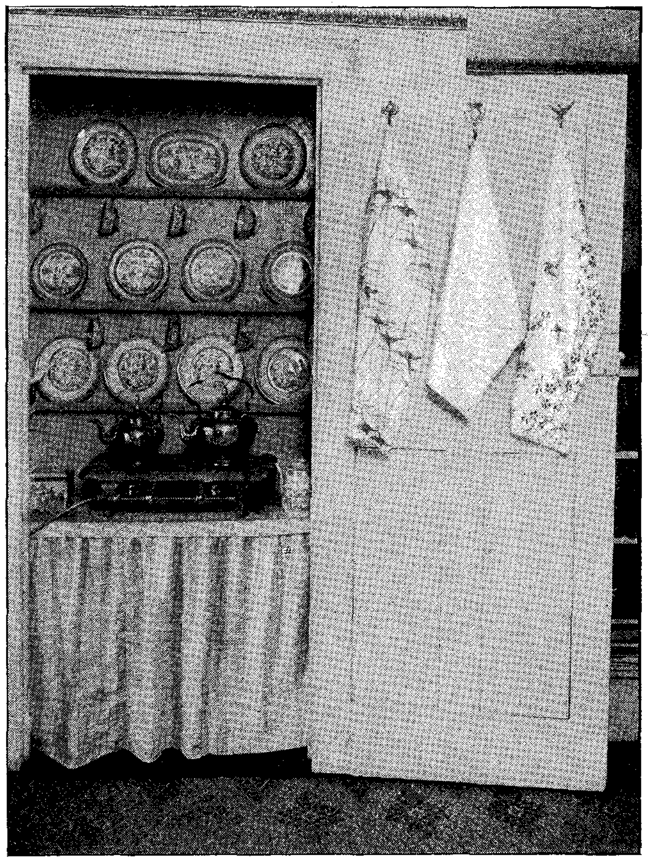
"The wall of the seismological station was pierced, and we may believe that the instruments registered their largest earthquake. Of course there was much damage to windows. The ground was torn up by numerous holes of a diameter of a meter. The Cossacks retired on the following day.

"The director of the observatory had been able in the preceding days to foresee the dangers of the situation, and had removed the 30-inch objective, as well as the objectives of the other instruments. By a singular good fortune no one of the personnel of the observatory or colony was injured during these exciting events.

"It was felt that there was no guaranty that such events might not recur under the present conditions in Russia. Men of science everywhere will certainly wish to join with us in our satisfaction that no more serious damage was done, and in offering our congratulations on this escape to Director Belopolsky and his staff, with the hope that the admirable work carried on at the observatory during the last eighty years may continue unimpaired, despite the political and economic changes through which Russia is passing."

FOLDING KITCHENS

"WHERE IS MY FOLDING PIPE?" asks the flat-dweller of his wife in the newspaper story. "I don't know, dear," she replies, "but the folding matches are on the folding mantelpiece." To these and other necessities that fold out of the flat-dweller's way when the immediate necessity for their use is past, we must now add the whole kitchen. Marvelous as is the familiar folding bed, with its "in-a-door" and other varieties, the folding kitchen may be safely asserted to pass it and to bear off the folding palm for this sort of vanishing household equipment. Why, in short, should a family want more than one room when this may be made to serve in turn as parlor, kitchen, boudoir, and hall? It is only when the babies put in an appearance—the only household articles that refuse to fold—that the necessity for wider domestic spaces really presses. Says a writer in *Table Talk* (Cooperstown, N. Y., June):



Illustrations by courtesy of "Table Talk," Cooperstown, New York.

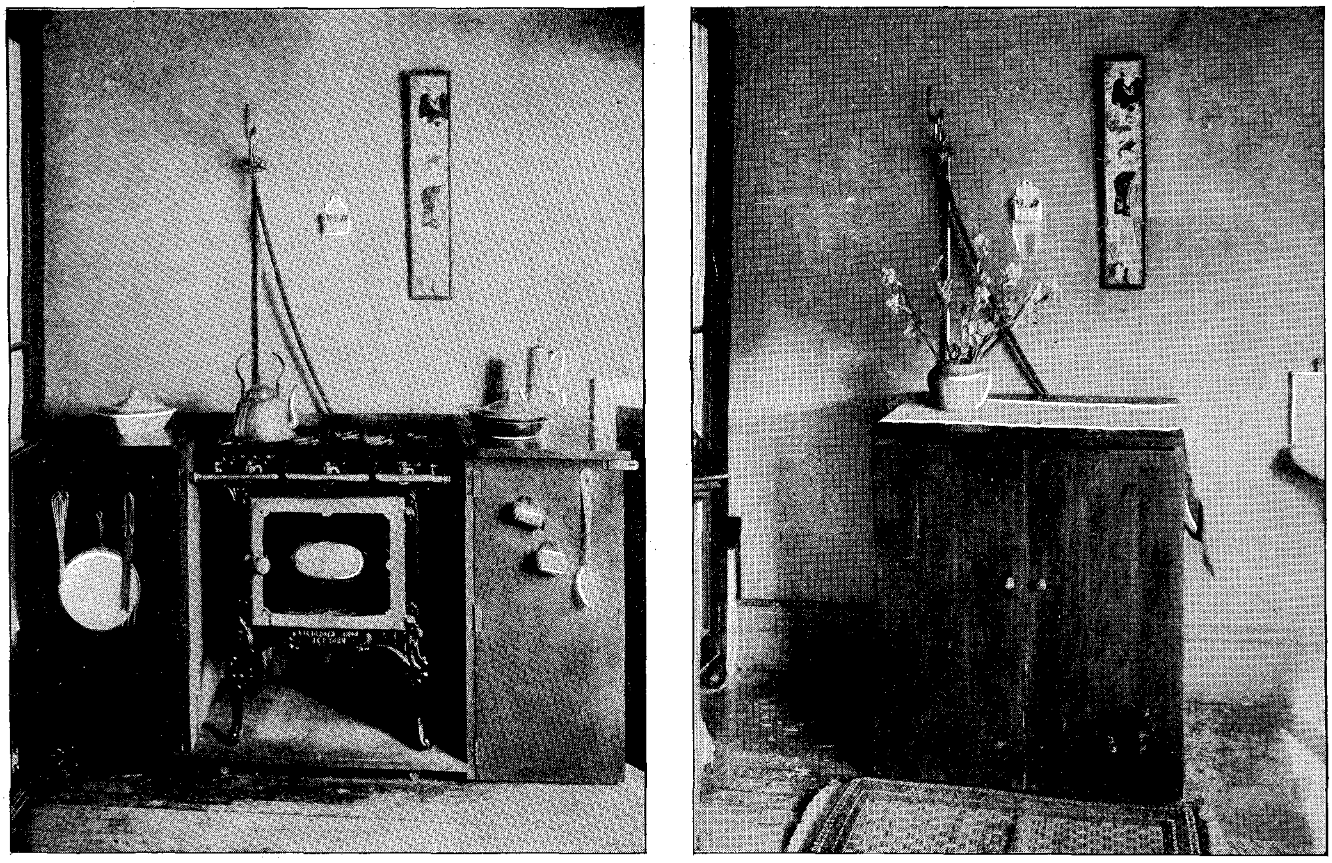
A "BACHELOR'S KITCHENETTE."

"The woman who lives in limited quarters, and who is obliged to do light housekeeping in a single room perhaps, can perform really remarkable feats even in a small space. In fact, living in the city has become so much of a problem, owing to high rents and the increase in the price of foodstuffs, that it is frequently necessary to economize in every possible way to make both ends meet.

"One of the cleverest arrangements in the shape of a kitchenette consists of an ordinary cupboard which has two front doors. The unique feature is the folding table-top, for the board divides in the center and rests upon the ledge of the doors when the latter are open, revealing a gas-stove and sundry cooking-utensils hanging at each end of the stove and on hooks on the inside of the doors. The dishpan, for instance, stands under the stove, while frying-pans, baking-tins, cooking spoons, bread knives, can-openers, egg-beaters, etc., all have their places on the rack at either end of the stove.

"A gas tubing from the light fixture overhead makes the necessary connection. If desired, however, a lead pipe will be properly attached by the gas company and a stove furnished for the nominal sum of two dollars a year. When closed, the cupboard looks like any other piece of furniture, and a caller would never imagine that an entire kitchen could possibly be concealed in so limited a space. When opened, the folding top, which rests on the ledge of the doors, serves as a table.

"The bachelor's kitchenette, shown herewith, will serve its purpose quite as readily for the bachelor maid or any woman who must resort to light housekeeping. In this case a shallow closet was utilized. All the hooks were removed and the walls lined with white-tiled, satin-finished paper, after which wide picture-molding was nailed in place for plate-rails, with hooks underneath for cups. A shelf was placed at a convenient height for the two-burner gas-stove, the metal tube of which was attached to a jet outside the closet. When the stove is not in use, the tube is easily detached. The curtained space under the stove cares for frying-pan, dish-pan, and other homely receptacles necessary to the performance of the simplest culinary duties. Old blue Delft china of a cheap make was selected, as it gives such a charming bit of color against the snowy background. Japanese toweling is used for both dishes and hands and a trio of these useful accessories are always to be found hanging from the nickel hooks inside the white door of the erstwhile closet, more recently christened kitchenette.



"A CALLER WOULD NEVER IMAGINE" IT.

The kitchen folds up into an innocent-looking closet and gives the impression that the family eat at a hotel, or require no food.

"The woman who is not so fortunate as to have gas in her room can not afford to get on without a little electric grille, which will not only be the medium for her breakfast and lunch, but for broiling many a chop and steak as well. Even as an adjunct to a gas-stove, the electric grille is most acceptable, as it is a delightful task to sit at one's own breakfast-table, rather than that of a noisy restaurant, read the morning paper leisurely, and at the same time prepare one's dainty breakfast. Nor is one limited to cooking just for one!"

SPAIN A GERMAN INDUSTRIAL COLONY

THAT GERMANY has two aims to-day—military and industrial—to win the war and, whether she wins or not, to capture the world's trade after the war, is the burden of an address delivered by Isaac F. Marcosson, war-correspondent of *The Saturday Evening Post*, before the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, at its recent convention in Atlantic City, N. J., and printed in *The American Machinist* (New York, June 6). What he has to say of German industrial propaganda in Spain is particularly interesting and may serve as an example of the whole address, which would fill several pages of this magazine and is well worth reading as a whole. Mr. Marcosson says the Germans have "sold Spain" their propaganda because they have put it in a form specially palatable for Spaniards. Spain is to-day filled with German ideas and ideals, and with skeleton German organizations ready to begin functioning at a moment's notice. Says Mr. Marcosson:

"I used to think that the last German colonies were Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and St. Louis. . . . But when I went to Spain last summer I realized I was wrong. Spain to-day is the last outpost of Germanic power. If you walk along the streets in Barcelona, or Madrid, or San Sebastian, where I went to see the King, and ask anybody who is winning the war, without the slightest hesitation they say the Kaiser. If you ask anybody in any of the smart clubs in Spain who is the greatest man in the universe, not even excepting God, they instantly say, 'The Kaiser.'

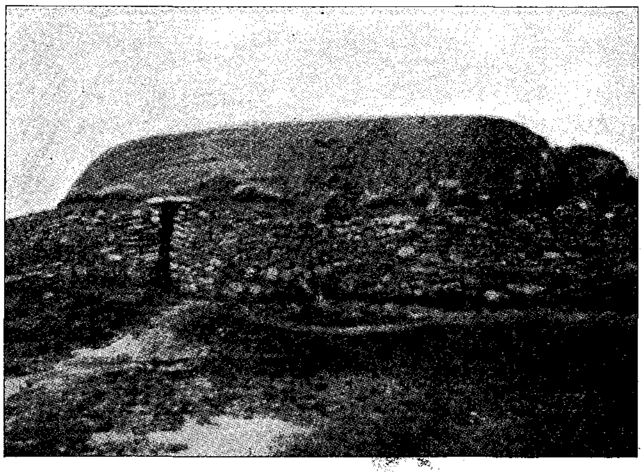
"How has that happened? Simply because Germany has got out and, as you men would say when you are selling machine tools, sold. The German propagandists have carried on a campaign on the proposition of the Kaiser. It has been the finest selling campaign that I have ever seen. They have organized it. Each man had his territory, his selling territory; each man has his line of samples, and that line of samples was the finest lot of German gold and German hot air that any propaganda has ever produced.

"The Germans have sold Spain on the proposition of German trade and German good-will, because they are giving the Spaniard, as they did in business before the war, what the Spaniard had in mind. You know perfectly well, those of you who sell goods, that if a Spaniard or an Italian wanted anything, no matter how ridiculous, the German salesman would say: 'That is a splendid idea; I congratulate you upon your good taste, and it will be an honor to sell it to you.' In England they would say: 'That man is a silly ass, and I refuse to have a damn thing to do with it.' That is the plain truth, and that is the secret, as you all know, of the great German trade.

"Germany went into Spain to fill the Spaniard with hot air, and to tell him he was the finest aristocrat in the world. And he got it over. And if you had gone, as I have, from one end of Spain to the other and looked into these great warehouses you would have found hundreds of them jammed and packed with copper and oil and cotton, and all the material with which to reestablish a great industry. And to-day, whenever there is a water-right for sale, whenever there is stock for sale, or whenever anything can be leased, or a factory can be bought, who buys it? The Germans.

"They have got the finest industrial secret service in Spain that I have seen in my life. And to what end? All to the great end that when the war is over, in Spain as in Holland and in Switzerland, the wheels of German output will be going, and that little mark, 'Made in Germany,' which for some years after the war will be the commercial brand of Cain—I don't know how long, because I have my doubts as to how much patriotism there is in the average pocketbook—but at least for a few years after the war that little brand will be possibly a hissing and a by-word, and to meet that boycott, Germany will put on the goods, as I have seen with my own eyes, 'Made in Spain,' 'Made in Switzerland,' and 'Made in Holland.' Your own goods, machine tools, are going out in the markets of the world now and forevermore in competition with German-made stuff, made by German hands, made by German capital, part of this new German trade offensive, in competition with stuff that is marked as I have said it would be marked.

"That is one of the things that I warn you and every man who has seen this war and who has studied the business of war, as I have—they will tell you the same thing, and that is why to-day there ought to be such an embargo on the exportation of raw materials and finished machinery to those neutral countries as will prevent them from ultimately falling into the hands of our enemies. This country could do no bigger job than to put such a drastic mark on all the machinery that goes out of it, and more especially to Spain, and it would be a great service to every man that comes to this hall and takes part in the discussions here, because Germany is seeking by every secret, sinister, subtle way, as she has done with her propaganda, to get machinery into her own country by way of Switzerland and Holland."


A "BLACK HOUSE" OF THE HEBRIDES.

CHIMNEYLESS, WINDOWLESS HOUSES

On the Scottish Isles known as the Hebrides are thousands of so-called "black houses," having neither chimney nor window, a single door serving for ingress and egress, to admit light and air and to get rid of smoke. In a recent report on the physical welfare of mothers and children in Scotland, made for the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, Dr. W. Leslie Mackenzie tells how these dwellings are the outgrowth of needs closely related to the welfare of the primitive communities in which they are found. A reviewer, writing in *Nature* (London, May 16), calls this report "a very important human document," disclosing a "firm scientific grip and fresh insight." Of the "black houses" and Dr. Mackenzie's explanation of them, the reviewer speaks as follows:

"They are without chimneys; the peat fire is kept burning day and night, and is, in spite of the smoke, the savior of the household; the straw roof does not keep out the rain, and thus almost necessitates 'box-beds'; there is often more than propinquity of the cows and their manure. The 'black houses' are, of course, deplorable and deteriorative; but that is not their scientific description. The fact is that, in point after point, these 'black houses' are like organisms built up under difficult conditions, meagerly perhaps, but with remarkable adaptiveness. The stones are from the moor; timber is from the sea; lime mortar is expensive; the roof must be moulted every year, and therefore the walls must be low; moreover, the gales are high. 'At every point the house is adapted to its fundamental purposes,' and what the doctrinaire student or the careless visitor dismisses as unworthy of savages, the product of laziness or perversity, turns out to be 'a product of long labor and sacrifice,' 'a fundamental part of the only system of agriculture formerly found possible in this island of gneiss rock, clay, and peat moss.' 'It is part of the price that a people of immense ability and high character have to pay for their civilization.'

"The unsympathetic critic, who does not dwell with the people, as one must dwell with all sorts and conditions of living creatures if one is to understand them, does not discover that the peat smoke is tolerated and even encouraged day and night through all the winter in order that the straw may be saturated to form a manure which keeps the croft lands effective. The reasons for the so-called 'cattle-housing' are similarly interpretable in terms of intelligible purpose. Not that the medical member of the Local Government Board for Scotland is advocating the encouragement of 'black houses' and 'cattle-housing.' But he protests that we shall do well to pay to even the jetsam of the past the compliment of understanding it, or Heaven help our future. . . . . . .

"Amid an embarrassing multitude of details, the reader is never allowed to lose sight of the big underlying problem—the influence of nurture, environmental, nutritional, and functional, on the organism, whether adult and reproductive, or in process of early development. The author is neither optimist nor pessimist; he believes things can be bettered; he shows us what a multitude of salutary provisions are at present in operation; he indicates how development along the lines of education, research, and institutions may wipe away a reproach to our civilization."

HOW PUBLICITY PAID EDISON

"Why have the inventions of Thomas Edison yielded a fortune, while those of Luther Burbank have not?" This question is used as the heading of an editorial article in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, May 29), and the writer proceeds at once to answer it. Publicity, he avers, has made Edison rich, and the lack of it has caused Burbank to remain poor. New things, he says, must fight their way into use, and "of all the available weapons advertising is perhaps the best." Scientific men often forget that it does not suffice for them to acquire knowledge: they must make that knowledge available and fruitful. This, we are told, Edison has done; he began early to do it, while effective publicity on Burbank's behalf did not begin until a comparatively few years ago. In short, Edison has had what Burbank lacked—a "selling organization"; and the chief factor in the success of any such organization is publicity. We read:

"Here is a man [Burbank] who is one of the greatest geniuses and benefactors of the human race that any nation has produced since the first great engineer invented the wheel and axle. He is, indeed, the pioneer engineer of the vegetable kingdoms, the inventor of new forms of plant life, and a wonder-worker as great as Edison. Yet Edison's name is a household word and his inventions are, like his name, in almost every American home; whereas Burbank's name is still little known, and even farmers of greatest intelligence scarcely perceive the tithe of the miracles that Burbank's products could be made to perform. Why does this difference in celebrity exist? The question is of more than academic interest. Its answer, in fact, points to the very nucleus of the seed of progress.

"Edison is little older than Burbank, but early in life he saw the value of advertising; and he became one of the most persistent of advertisers. His name was upon all his products, and his products were advertised in almost every conceivable way. He became first a national and then an international figure. As inventor of the incandescent electric lamp, of the phonograph, and of the moving picture, Edison is not a whit greater than Burbank, the man who first crossed one species and then one genus of plant with another, who discovered that hybridization leads to great variation of the offspring, who invented the spineless cactus, the stoneless plum, the Burbank potato, the Royal walnut, the winter rhubarb, the plumcot, the loquat, the Burbank cherry, the Test pear, etc.

"Burbank states that up to the year 1912 his inventions and experiments had cost him $250,000 during thirty years of continuous work; and that the income from the sale of all his new varieties during that time had been only $100,000. In short, his plant inventions had left him out of pocket $150,000. Yet, for example, the orchardists of California annually ship more than $500,000 worth of Burbank plums, which are less than half as expensive to raise as were the French plums which they displaced. And he says: 'The Burbank plums and prunes have earned money for every one except their originator.'

"Contrast profitless Burbank with wealthy Edison and ask yourself the reason. It is true that Edison could patent his inventions, while Burbank could not, but Edison has often asserted that his patents were not the source of a great part of his profit. It is true that Edison's invented products could not reproduce themselves, while Burbank's could; but, on the other hand, once Edison has produced a new device almost any skilled mechanic can make a similar one, whereas the secret of the origination of one of Burbank's new fruits or plants remains with him till he chooses to disclose it. In brief, the possession of patents does not in itself explain Edison's greater financial success. To us it seems clear that what Edison had that Burbank lacked was a selling organization, and that the chief factor in the extensive selling of any product is publicity, particularly that kind of publicity that may be called educational advertising."

Had Burbank had the good fortune to have secured as an associate an able advertiser and sales manager, no man of broad business experience would doubt, the writer thinks, that Burbank's name would be as well known as that of Edison. Furthermore, the celebrity of his name would be only an index of the wide and great usefulness of his work to mankind. Usefulness to mankind, we are assured, does not consist merely in discovering or inventing things that might be useful, but in also making them useful by teaching many men to avail themselves of these better things. He concludes:

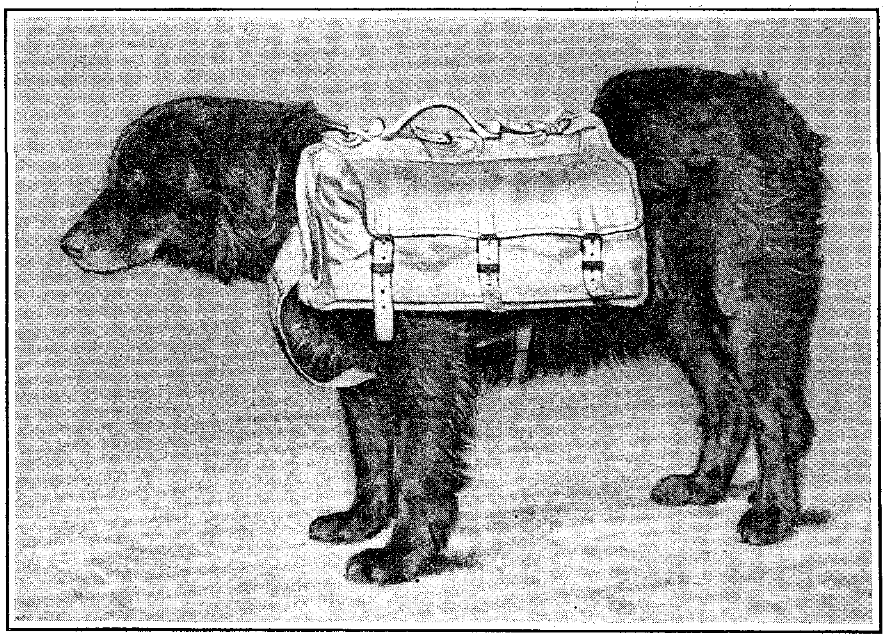
> "Socialists have classed all advertising among the wastes engendered by competition. Nonsense! A little advertising, perhaps, can be profitably eliminated when competition between individuals or companies is eliminated. But there will always remain one kind of competition, namely, the competition of more economic things with less economic things, the relatively economic competing with the relatively uneconomic. Since the economic thing is usually a newer thing, it must struggle hard to eliminate the uneconomic thing. Habits and customs fight for the old against the new. So newer things are forced to seize weapons with which to fight their way into use. Of all the available weapons, advertising is, perhaps, the best. As long as progress exists, newness will exist, and newness must be advertised. A thing new to you may be old to me, simply because you are younger, or have more recently begun to consider things of this class, or have not been of studious habit. For this reason there always are many to whom anything, however old, is new, and upon whose attention it must be forced, for fortunately men are not like the bees that see or scent the advertising flower from afar and fly to it."

A QUICK-LUNCH DOG—The recent use of dogs to carry food to men in the trenches is thus described in *The Scientific American* (New York):

> "Trench warfare certainly interferes with the fighter's meals. After capturing the enemy's position, in particular, is the fighter at a loss to know how he will get his regular rations; for no sooner does the enemy find himself dispossest from his original trenches than he opens up with an intense barrage-fire designed to prevent ammunition and food from reaching the new occupants. The French Army believes it has, in its lunch-dogs, solved the problem of carrying food to men in isolated trenches. Carrying light lunches and coffee, and even cartridges for the men in the first-line trenches when the combat is hot and protracted, these splendidly trained dogs are more certain to get through barrages than men. Each dog is equipped with a sort of double bag, strapt tight over its body and provided with numerous pockets for food, coffee-cans, ammunition, and other supplies. It is at the military-dog training-grounds at Paris that dogs are prepared for this service. Not only are these four-legged couriers taught to avoid the enemy and beware of tricks, but also to crawl on their stomach in order to escape flying bullets. Special masks are provided for these dogs when they must pass through a poison-gas area."

T. N. T. FROM PAPER-MILLS

THE JOURNALISTIC CANNONADE of the daily press will henceforth be accompanied by detonations of T.N.T. on the field of battle made from the same paper-pulp. Spruce turpentine, formerly wasted during the "cooking" of the wood to prepare it for making into paper, is now to be collected and used in the manufacture of trinitrotoluol, more familiarly known as T.N.T.—the most powerful high explosive used in the present war. The enormous demand for toluol, its essential element, has more than outrun the available supply. Unless a new source is found and made use of, munitions-manufacturers must resort to less satisfactory explosives. This is where the pulp-mills are to come in. To quote an editorial writer in *The Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada* (Montreal):



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THIS DOG IS AN ARMY LUNCH-CART AND AMMUNITION-WAGON.

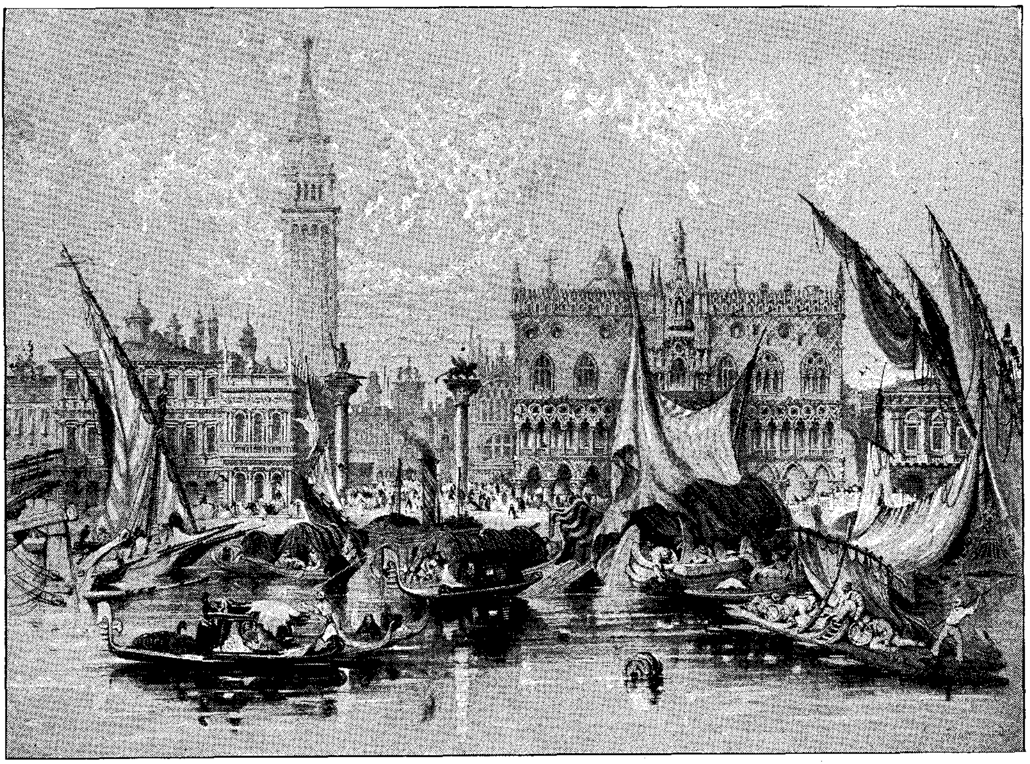
> "There is an almost untapped supply of this material in the form of a waste product of a sulfite pulp-mill. This waste material is the spruce turpentine which can be collected during the cooking in a simple apparatus whose cost is estimated at less than $100. The collection of the spruce turpentine is simple and the material can be shipped for refining to a central point by means of drums, tank-cars, or barrels. If any acid reaction is found after collection this may be neutralized with lime, but care in collection will eliminate this difficulty.
>
> "At the central point the crude turpentine is refined for the production of cymene, and this in turn is converted into toluol, which in turn is the basis for making T.N.T. The larger the quantity of material handled the cheaper will be the product. It is probable that the crude turpentine can easily stand a shipment requiring fourteen days in transit. A refining plant handling five hundred gallons per day of the crude material is about the smallest commercial unit. At present prices for toluol, $5 per barrel for the crude material might be obtained. Experiments and estimates as well as actual practise have shown that one gallon of crude turpentine per cord of wood is not an impossible yield. The yield, however, varies with a number of factors, such as the kind of wood, its age and condition, method of cooking, and the process of collection. A plant in New Jersey is making one thousand gallons of toluol a week now and could make much more if the spruce turpentine were available. Several Canadian mills could ship to this plant.
>
> "The point which we wish to emphasize, however, is not the economic possibility of finding a use for a waste product nor of the chance for turning a useless material into dollars and cents, altho there is this opportunity, but that our armies must have trinitrotoluol in order to carry on successfully their military campaigns, and that the pulp-mill is a source of the raw material from which this can be made."

LETTERS - AND - ART

THE THREAT TO VENICE

WHEN THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE began, Venice, like Paris, looked with apprehension, albeit with no less of courage, at a possible common fate. Only the most pessimistic foresaw a day when the enemy should stand within their gates, but that he might succeed in getting near enough to bombard these cities with a destructive fire could not be looked upon as impossible. Both cities have already become acquainted with a limited bombardment, chiefly from the air. Venice more than Paris has suffered from these raids. In March the city was bombed by airplanes for eight hours and over three hundred missiles fell upon this spot dear the world over. The scars of this onslaught, says the London *Daily Mail*, "will remain for eternity on palaces and churches and monuments and frescoes that for hundreds of years have been the delight of all lovers of the beautiful." One finds but small consolation in the fact that the story is that of Louvain and Ypres and Reims over again, but if no other evidence were forthcoming, these cities show, as *The Daily Mail* declares, that "neither the Germans nor their allies care anything for art or architecture or the glories of the past when they are at war. They would rather make a wilderness of the world than let one chance go by of outraging and insulting the civilization they can not subdue." The Italian Bureau of Information in New York has recently given out a list compiled by the *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome) from official data of Italian edifices and architectural monuments which have been damaged by Austrian aerial bombardment. Padua, as we have previously shown, has suffered even worse than its near neighbor Venice, but these two cities in the Venetian region have these souvenirs of a barbaric enemy:

"Teatro Verdi (façade), Duomo and Battistero (twice), Civic Museum and Basilica del Santo, Chapel of San Giorgio, house of Ezzelino il Baldo, church of San Francesco, School of Charity, house in Via Beato Pellegrino, Palazzo Varson and Palazzo Maldura, all in Padua. In Venice in 1918 churches of Santi Giovanni e Paolo, San Crisostomo, Santi Simone e Giuda, Sant' Andrea (ceiling), Chiesa dei Frati (roof), San Toma, Casa della Seta, Palazzo Foscari."



VENICE IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Showing the Campanile which collapsed, the Libreria, the Doges' Palace, and one end of the Bridge of Sighs, with picturesque lateened sail-boats in the foreground lying in the Grand Canal.

With the threat to Venice of falling back into the durance she once suffered under Austria, Mr. J. P. Collins, writing in the Boston *Transcript*, sees "something utterly revolting in the idea of captivity being imposed, like a crown of thorns, upon this 'eldest child of Liberty.'"

"In her very origin and nature, Venice is a home of defiant freedom. When the last of the northern hordes, the Lombards, raided these sub-Alpine plains, their peace-loving folk followed the example of a few pioneers of a century or two before, and betook themselves to the sand-banks and marshes of the sea of Hadrian. The interval of fourteen centuries is the history of Venice—one that might worthily engage the pen of a modern Gibbon, but for one consideration: Venice has had her period of decline, but happily she has not fallen. The Huns have come again and done their best to invest her with air-fleets and advancing guns and threats of sea invasion from Trieste; but Venice until now stands stoutly forth to justify her ancient pride and independence.

"Doubtless if nature had been kinder to Italy in the way of Adriatic harbors, Venice might have queened it over a league of fighting ports along the eastern coast of the peninsula; but as against Pola and Trieste and a dozen other spacious and land-locked harbors well endowed for the defense of Austria, Italy can only boast of one naval base on her five hundred miles of eastern shore between Venice and Brindisi, and that is Ancona, a port of no great scope or resistance. From the sea, therefore, it has been difficult to provide alert and efficient defense for the Queen of the Adriatic in order to prevent the enemy from capturing her and closing up this northern end of a great inland sea. We have had for years an example of what this means in the closing of the northern end of the Lake of Garda, and if the Austrians in peace time could so harass the quiet pursuits of lake navigation on the part of an ally, what vengeful measures would they not pursue upon the Adriatic against a liberty-loving Power which has had the courage to stand up against them in war-time and renounce them and all their works."

The writer shows that, in comparison with wealthier states, "Venice is a true child of Italy in her double care for the progress of the present and the art of the past":

"Poor in comparison with an exchequer and resources like ours [England], Italy has long set aside a far greater annual sum for the preservation of her ancient monuments than we have done for our whole Empire; and Venice, with a true instinct where her real wealth lies, has spared no trouble or expense in safeguarding her treasures against the bombs and shells of the enemy. Hardly a month has passed since Italy entered the war when Venice has not had an air-raid—she has sustained over thirty visitations and more than a thousand bombs already—and the definite outlines of her water-front have been a cruel help to the air-invader in the concentration of his venom and destruction on incomparable treasure-houses with which the city abounds."

We have become familiar with many pictures of Venice in her war-garb, and some of our apprehensions are allayed by the news that all transportable works of art have been removed to the south of Italy beyond the immediate dangers. But amid all the rampart work with sand-bags and seaweed-mattresses, says Mr. Collins, "there is one building that figures almost as a symbol of Venetian scorn—the new Campanile built upon the ruins of the old one that collapsed some fifteen years ago." We read:

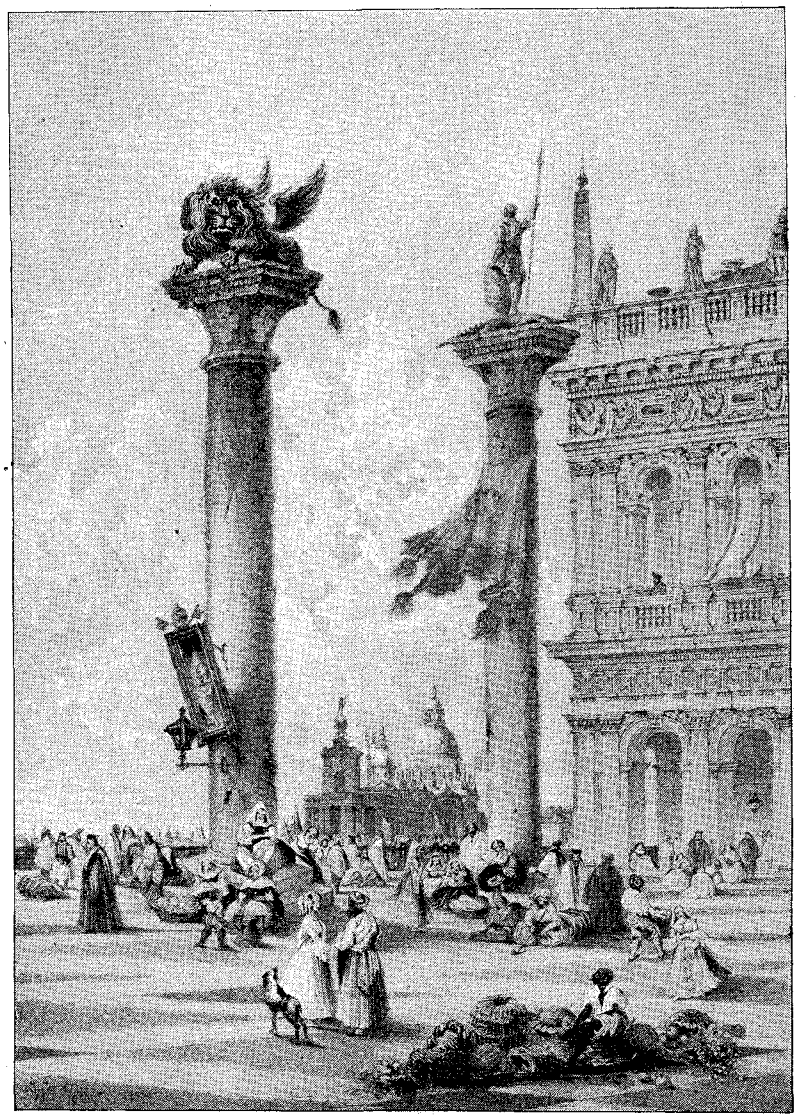
"The kindly sun of Italy has dealt leniently with the new-comer, and its fluted walls look strangely pink and new against so many antique neighbors, making it more than ever a landmark for fishers and seamen over a radius of a hundred miles away. Possibly Venice has learned a useful lesson of conservation from this costly experience of having to replace what at one time seemed so irreplaceable. She has done the work of reconstruction admirably, and it has cost her ten years of toil and many million lire in times when she needed the money for so many other things; but the chief moral of the disaster for the future is to repair in time and restore without risks. . . . . . .

"In spite of all warnings, the authorities of Venice took the ostrich view about their Campanile. Where the great Sansovino had built the base, it seemed a sacrilege to nurse a doubt. Ten years before the end, their veteran expert, Signor Vendrasco, warned them that the precious belfry would never stand another earthquake, but he was told his croakings were a nuisance. He offered to restore it by renewing its four angles, stage by stage, from the bottom to the top. The syndics turned him out and pensioned him off, whereupon the old man had the misery of seeing his beloved charge entrusted to somebody else—a young ignoramus, who was narrowly prevented from coring it for the installation of an electric elevator. Then they started 'pointing' it from the top downward, which was flagrant folly, and rain began to damage the *loggetta* at the base. As if top-heavy scaffolding were not enough, the new architect began cutting away the lower supports of stone, in defiance of the sage old rule that in renovating buildings you must supply the crutches before you amputate. Cracks appeared, and old Vendrasco proclaimed that the Campanile was doomed. The city of Neroes went on fiddling—that is to say, the town band played in the *piazza* at night, and parties still ascended to the top of the belfry to enjoy the view.

"On a certain Monday morning (July 14, 1902) before dawn, Vendrasco took his son to listen to his last jeremiad. Workmen started at nine o'clock to shore the doomed building up with timbers, but they were too late by years of heedless and stubborn ignorance. The old prophet walked around it and said to his son: 'It will not see the sun at noon. It will fall in a few hours, and sink in upon itself.' Before ten o'clock the Campanile was a shapeless heap of wreckage and dust. It had 'died like a gentleman,' as all Venice said, injuring hardly anything or anybody but itself; and the wisdom of a broken-hearted man was justified. The new Campanile is the glory of a wiser city, and the moral of caution and defense is written upon every brick of it."

A KIPLING HOAX

THE LITERARY HOAXER put it over successfully on the London *Times* when he sent in a poem as from Burwash, Sussex, signed by "Rudyard Kipling." *The Times* printed these lines on "The Old Volunteer," and followed them up the day after with a disclaimer from Mr. Kipling and explained that they had been sent "by post from Brighton, signed 'Rudyard Kipling' by some one familiar with Mr. Kipling's signature," with which they "compared the manuscript before publication." An apology was tendered Mr. Kipling, and an announcement made that the forgery is being investigated. No one ventures to say whether the lines are good enough to be Mr. Kipling's or not, and the London *Morning Post*, doubtless under the spell of the real Mr. Kipling's stringent copyright restrictions, gives only the first and last stanzas of the spurious Kipling. We follow suit:



A *FESTA* IN VENICE.

Picturesque festival groups are seen on the Piazzetta San Marco dal Mare, while St. Mark's Lion looks down. The church of St. Giorgio shows in the background.

I can hear the bugle calling,
  And it don't want me
While the superannuation-chap
  O' Germany
'S a-fighting for the Kaiser in
  His Fatherland;
But *our* order's for the young 'uns
  O' the old Brass-Band.

We can stay a long duration,
  Tho the doctor said
How "'The Office' would be worried when
  You drop down dead";

But there'll be a better Judgment for
  The Last Relay:
I shall hear the bugle calling,
  And I'll march *that* Day.

Neither "the wisdom, the wit, the punch, nor the art of the old master are in drivel like this," says a writer in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, who "can not account for the crass complacency of the London *Times*" in printing the verses. Kipling, he shows, enjoys a distinction over Titian, Murillo, and Velasquez in being "forged" during his lifetime—"perhaps the rarest of distinctions, tho not a bit welcome to Kipling himself." Some reflections on Mr. Kipling's reputed rate of "dollar a line" show that "the earned increment from vogue's recognition of genius" has a bitter taste, too:

"How did it fail to occur to the *Times* editor that he had made no bargain with Mr. Kipling for the printing of any genuine verses from a rusting pen? He knew—none better—that the author of the 'Recessional' could count on rates not based on Milton's five pounds for 'Paradise Lost,' complete in manuscript, but on Thomas Moore's 1,500 guineas for 'Lalla Rookh' before the poem was written. Did he imagine Kipling had passed into his dotage—that he had got to the stage where 'gratis' poems are 'submitted for publication'?

"These questions are for the *Times*' management and for the *Times*' admirers to answer in their own way. Our sympathy is wholly with the old master whose name was forged. But it is not so deep as it would have been if he had written the verses ascribed to him."

CHANTEYS COME AGAIN

HAVING ALLOWED OUR MERCHANT MARINE to dwindle almost to a song, we have lately come to revive it with singing. This is literally the fact and arouses admiring notice from a writer in the London *Daily Mail*, who only reveals his identity to the extent of three letters —"C. D. K." This revival of the "chantey"—the "song sung by sailor men as an accompaniment to their work when hauling or heaving on the ropes"—is noted as among the many curious minor results of the war. It stimulates the writer's interest that "the businesslike U. S. A. Government" should appoint an old salt—Stanton H. King, of Boston, who learned chantey-singing forty years ago—to the position of Chief "Chanteyman" in the American merchant marine. We read:

"Chantey-singing has declined with the passing of the sailing-vessel. But our American cousins are building a large fleet of wooden sailing-boats, and this revival of the chantey is considered important, as it increases team-work when a crew is pulling on ropes or heaving the anchor. In steam-vessels one rarely hears a chantey.

"No doubt chanteys are as old as the hills. We can almost think we hear the crew of a Roman galley trolling out a ditty as they sweat and strain at the oars. But the period of 'discovery,' when sailing was in its zenith, was the time for the chantey. Shakespeare leaves us one in 'The Tempest':

The master, the swabber, the boatswain, and I,
  The gunner and his mate,
Lov'd Mall, Meg, and Marian and Margery,
  But none of us car'd for Kate.

"Those old Elizabethan mariners who roamed the world in their frail bottoms have left us many interesting examples of their chantey songs. They loved to put into rime some gallant feat of their comrades, and one of their favorite chanteys was that telling of Drake's exploit in sailing round the world, which begins:

See every man the *Pelican*,
  Which round the world did go.

"Another praising the lands of the Far West commenced:

Westward, ho! with a rumbelow,
  And hurrah for the Spanish Main O!

"And when the men of Devon strained on the ropes and the anchor in some distant clime they loved to ruminate on their native land in the words:

For oh! it's the herrings and the good brown beef,
  And the cider and cream so white.

"Without a doubt the chantey is an admirable incentive to work, and the Americans have hit on a good idea to increase their seamen's morale."

Our enterprising interviewers will likely be on Mr. King's trail at once and find out the sources of his chantey-lore. Perhaps they will discover that many of the songs that he holds in his memory may be found in a little publication that concerned itself largely with these obsolete songs and which, it is whispered, were furnished it from the stock of sea-lore collected by John Masefield. The magazine of four pages ran for seven years under the name of *A Broadside* and was issued from the Cuala Press, at Dundrum, near Dublin, one of the industries of Miss Elizabeth Yeats. Tho this fascinating sheet ceased to appear several years ago, it is not too late, now that the subject of chanteys is to the fore again, to quote a specimen or two from its pages.

JOHN FRANÇOIS

(HALYARDS CHANTEY)

Boney was a warrior,
  Away-i-oh;
Boney was a warrior,
  John François.

Boney fought the Proosh-i-ans,
  Away-i-oh;
Boney fought the Proosh-i-ans,
  John François.

Boney fought the Roosh-i-ans,
  Away-i-oh;
Boney fought the Roosh-i-ans,
  John François.

Drive her, captain, drive her,
  Away-i-oh;
Drive her, captain, drive her,
  John François.

Give her the topgallant sails,
  Away-i-oh;
Give her the topgallant sails,
  John François.

It's a weary way to Baltimore,
  Away-i-oh;
It's a weary way to Baltimore,
  John François.

A LONG TIME AGO

(HALYARDS CHANTEY)

A long, long time, and a long time ago,
  To me way hay, ohio;
A long, long time, and a long time ago,
  A long time ago.

A smart Yankee packet lay out on the bay,
  To me way hay, ohio.
A-waiting for a fair wind to get under way,
  A long time ago.

With all her poor sailors all sick and all sore,
  To me way hay, ohio;
For they'd drunk all their lime-juice, and could get no more,
  A long time ago.

With all her poor sailors all sick and all sad,
  To me way hay, ohio;
For they'd drunk all their lime-juice, and no more could be had,
  A long time ago.

She was waiting for a fair wind to get under way,
  To me way hay, ohio;
She was waiting for a fair wind to get under way,
  A long time ago.

If she hasn't had a fair wind she's lying there still,
  To me way hay, ohio;
If she hasn't had a fair wind she's lying there still,
  A long time ago.

HAUL AWAY O

(Sheet, Tack, and Bowline Chantey)

Away, haul away, boys, haul away together,
Away, haul away, boys, haul away O;
Away, haul away, boys, haul away together,
Away, haul away, boys, haul away O.

Louis was the King of France afore the Revolu-ti-on,
Away, haul away, boys, haul away O;
Louis was the King of France afore the Revolu-ti-on,
Away, haul away, boys, haul away O.

But Louis got his head cut off which spoiled his constitu-ti-on,
Away, haul away, boys, haul away O;
But Louis got his head cut off which spoiled his constitu-ti-on,
Away, haul away, boys, haul away O.

BOSTON SYMPHONY TROUBLES

SINCE SIR HENRY WOOD DECLINES to undertake the post left vacant by Dr. Muck at the head of the Boston Symphony Orchestra no new candidate has officially been put forward. Various proposals from irresponsible people have canvassed almost the entire list of foreign musical names whose owners can now be found within our borders. The latest is Mr. Pablo Casals, the Spanish virtuoso of the cello, who seems to have no ground to clear as to Germanic affiliations. What will happen in Boston can not be guessed even by so nearly concerned a person as the music critic of the Boston *Transcript*, who complains that "the trustees of the band are Olympian—or rather Higginsonian—in refusing to enlighten a public upon whose interest and support its future and theirs depend." When it seemed incredible that Sir Henry Wood had declined the post proffered him, and after one London paper had announced his acceptance of it, Mr. Parker wrote:

"No man of the note of Sir Henry Wood, having been proclaimed on a morning through the length and breadth of Europe and America as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and having the post at his command, lightly declines it thereafter. Sir Henry is one of the eminent conductors of Europe; the conductorship of the Boston orchestra is accounted the most desirable post in kind the world over. With both man and job, in such matters, there is a prestige to be maintained which will hardly eventuate in refusal."

Mr. Parker is no doubt right in this assumption, since the London *Daily Telegraph* printed the following when it appeared that London had lost its famous orchestra leader:

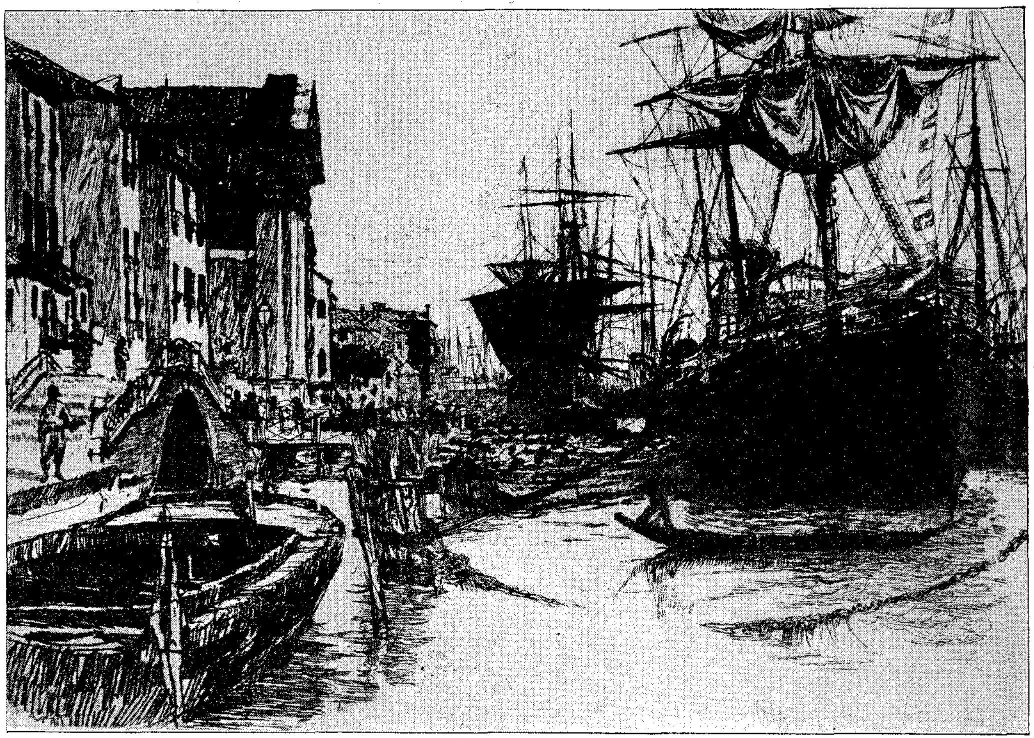
"Thousands of music-lovers in London will receive with mingled feelings the announcement which we are authorized to make to-day that Sir Henry J. Wood, so long and so closely associated with Queen's Hall, has accepted the important appointment of conductor of the Boston (Mass.) Symphony Orchestra. The offer, which came from Major Higginson, the founder of the Boston orchestra, is a high honor to fall to a British artist and one of cosmopolitan interest. For over forty years this famous combination of instrumentalists has been endowed by its founder, and during its annual season of seven months 115 concerts are given. Sir Henry Wood may be relied on to introduce to his new American public many of the works by British composers which he has brought to a hearing at Queen's Hall during the last quarter of a century.

"It is interesting to recall that his predecessors in the post he is now to fill have been George Henschel, Wilhelm Gerike, Arthur Nikisch, Emil Pauer, and Karl Muck."

While no public announcement seems to have been made as to Sir Henry's decision, the *cognoscenti* evidently have certain convictions if we judge from the comment of the New York *Globe:*

"His decision is regrettable, not only because Sir Henry is a brilliant and progressive conductor who could be trusted to keep the Boston orchestra at its present pitch of virtuosity and whose influence here, as in London, would surely be on the side of musical advance, but because on the supreme issue of our time, God or the Kaiser, Sir Henry is unassailably sound.

"No reason has yet been given out for his decision to remain in London. It is to be hoped the determining cause has nothing to do with a sinister rumor current here that the American gentlemen now controlling the destinies of the Boston orchestra refuse to purge it of unnaturalized Germans and Austrians, a condition that would certainly prevent Sir Henry or Signor Toscanini or Mr. Chevillard from accepting the leadership."



VENICE IN THE LATE SIXTIES.

This etching, by the American artist Otto H. Bacher, shows a city devoted to modern commerce, and not solely the city of picturesque effects, such as the previous pictures reveal it.

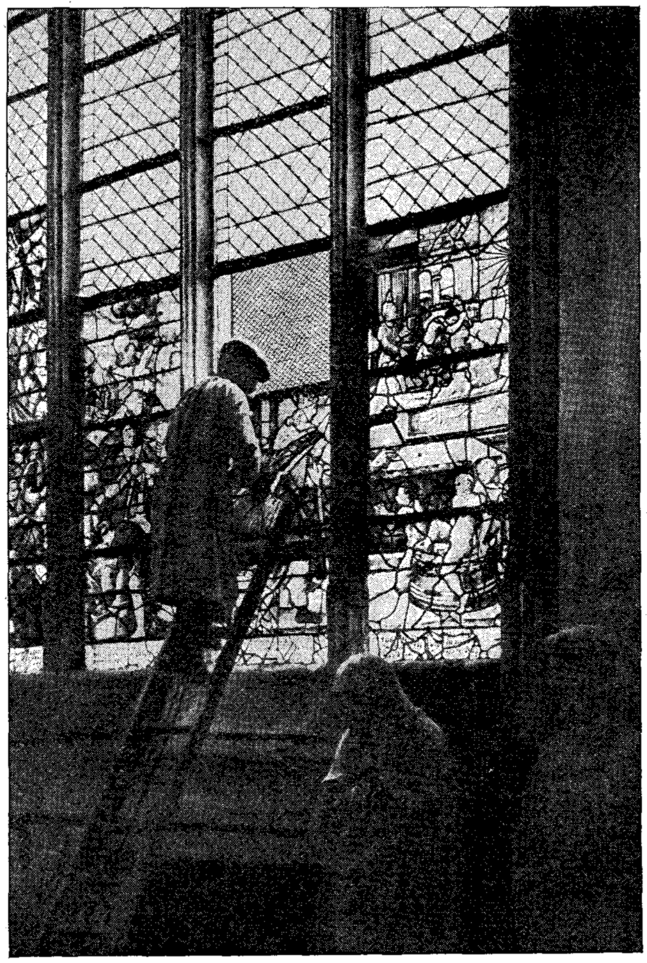
To Mr. Krehbiel of *The Tribune* it seems "a lamentable circumstance that orchestras of the United States should seem wholly to be dependent upon foreigners as conductors." He adds:

"The fact that some of these men are now making loud protestations of devotion to our country's ideals offers nothing in the way of extenuation for their conduct in the past. There are men in every rank of life and every profession ready to 'crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, where thrift may follow fawning.' Is Mr. Stock an American citizen? Is Mr. Oberhoffer? Is Mr. Hertz? Is Mr. Bodanzky? The first has been with us thirty years. All but the last have lived through a period in which Germany conducted an insidious campaign to establish *imperium in imperio* here. . . . If we can not have conductors of native birth let us at least have Britons, Frenchmen, Italians, or Belgians. The tenure of loyalty in the other countries, even Russia, is too unstable."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

AVENGING THE CHURCHES

THE CHURCHES CRY ALOUD for vengeance—the despoiled edifices, from cathedrals such as Reims and Amiens to numberless Belgian churches great and small. Rumors are often afloat that vengeance will surely be taken, perhaps on Cologne when the French guns come into range. No such cry has arisen from a religious source, even from those who have been the immediate sufferers. How many have suffered may be imagined from the glimpse of one diocese afforded the Bishop of Tournay, who tells the Pope that one-third of the churches of his diocese, in which there are 543, including the chapels of religious communities, have been pilfered and profaned by the German invaders, showing that the German army command have "not the slightest regard for what their enemies hold most sacred." This letter of the Bishop of Tournay has appeared in *Les Nouvelles Religieuses* (Paris), and a translation is given by the New York *Times*. It here follows:



From "L'Illustration," Paris.

SAVING THE OLD GLASS IN FRENCH CATHEDRALS.

The panels telling the story of the life of St. Nicholas are here being removed from the church of St. Stephen in Beauvais.

"TOURNAY, BELGIUM,
"Episcopal Residence,
"November 24, 1917.

"MOST HOLY FATHER: I fulfil a painful duty in informing your Holiness of profanations perpetrated by the Bavarian Army in our churches. On November 14, at six o'clock A.M., soldiers invaded about one-third of the churches of my diocese. They stopt the services, expelled the congregation, and forced the priest at the altar to interrupt the holy sacrifice of the mass.

"Then they searched every corner of the buildings; they lifted the consecrated stone of the altars to inspect the interior; in many cases they broke the altars, and a number of sacred vessels were carried away.

"In numerous churches they obliged the priest to open the tabernacle and show them the contents of the holy ciborium. In a convent of this city the officer in charge took the ciborium from the tabernacle and opened it himself because the nuns had refused to do it.

"Money and objects of art were taken away from several rectories and convents. I greatly fear that some of my priests will be sentenced because forbidden goods, stored away by outsiders, were found in the steeples of some churches.

"Even convents of cloistered nuns were invaded by soldiers, the poor religious being at their mercy.

"I addrest immediately a formal protest to the German military authorities, and with some good results; but we are constantly exposed to similar vexations.

"November 14, 1917, has been one of the saddest days of my episcopal career since the beginning of the war. Those profanations of the Blessed Sacrament have caused a most painful impression.

"I remain,
"(Signed) A. CROOY,
"Bishop of Tournay."

But to destroy Cologne for this and other similar and worse offenses would be penalizing the whole world as Germany herself has penalized it and been condemned therefor. There is another punishment, suggested by the San Diego *Union*, which, it declares, would strike hardest to the Prussian heart, but which the world apart would feel not near so much as the ruin of the rose window of Reims. This far-Western observer writes:

"Let us spare the splendid products of medieval genius. Those ancient architects and artists and sculptors are in nowise responsible for the Vandals of the twentieth century.

"There is, however, a place in Prussia where the indignant French may wreak their wrath with absolutely poetic justice—inflicting righteous retribution with certainty of world-wide applause and without fear of history's verdict in condemnation of their action.

"Potsdam is the place. Potsdam is the administrative capital of the Prussian province of Brandenburg. Here the German Emperor resides in his favorite abode, a palatial structure overlooking the river Havel. There are more royal palaces in Potsdam than anywhere else on earth. The town is fringed with them, each palace the center of a lovely park or pleasure-ground. They are all quite modern; there is nothing ancient or sacred or historical in the 'German Versailles,' except in the essentially Prussian sense, which in our present mood is mostly nonsense. There's the brummagem palace of Sans Souci, for example, laid out by Frederick the Great and largely extended by Frederick William IV.—a formal French imitation, with fountains, bad statuary, and 'artificial ruins!' Imagine the depravity of taste that erects 'artificial ruins!' What an irresistible temptation to provide some real ruins!

"Then there is the Orangery in the Italian style, and the Charlottenhof in the Pompeian vogue, and the brick monstrosity called the 'New Palace,' or 'Friedrichskron,' where Voltaire quarreled with his royal host, now occupied by the Kaiser of the Huns. We must not omit the palace on the hill of Babelsberg, designed as a miniature copy of Windsor Castle, in the midst of a park after the English style.

"Potsdam is full of this sort of thing—architectural rubbish and inconsequential junk filched from the art of every people except that of the Germans, indicating that in the opinion of the Prussian overlords German art did not exist. The 'splendor' of the town was created by Frederick the Great, who had about as much notion of art and as much taste in selection of things artistic as his favorite dachshund. There is nothing in Potsdam

> worth saving for the reverence of posterity; but it would break the Prussian heart if the Allies should raze the royal shacks and sow the site with salt.
>
> "Therefore, instead of venting our retributive justice on Cologne or any other of the German cathedral cities, let us reserve our dynamite for Potsdam. In truth, the obliteration of Potsdam will not compensate for the shattering of the priceless rose window of Reims, nor will it restore the historic structures of Louvain destroyed by the Hun boors; but there will be some satisfaction in knowing that the Hohenzollerns have been deprived of these sheltering roofs; that their Lares and Penates have been ousted from the fireside of the Great Elector; that the nurseries of all the Fredericks and Williams and Charleses of the past generation of Prussian heirs presumptive are places of ashes and desolation; that the Lustgarten, the Wilhelmplatz, and the Plantage are only a bitter memory in the Prussian heart, where once they were oases of 'daisies pied and violets blue,' where 'cuckoo-buds of yellow hue did paint the meadows with delight.'"

HOW GERMAN BAPTISTS ARGUE

ALMOST THE FIRST RAY OF LIGHT on the mystery of the German religious psychology in respect to the war comes at last from the German Baptists. *The Watchman-Examiner* (New York) reports that several months ago the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland addrest a letter to the Baptists of Sweden explaining their attitude to the war and giving a reasoned statement of the case from the point of view of the Allies. This was transmitted to the German Baptists, and their reply shows how schooled the subjects of the Kaiser have become in parceling and docketing the properties of their intellectual and religious life as well as the elements of their material possessions. The direct answer is not quoted by this American Baptist paper, but we get the gist of it, together with the effect it produces on their Anglo-Saxon brethren of the Baptist faith:

> "This reply, which is signed by four of the best-known Baptist ministers and laymen in Germany, opens with a striking admission which goes far to explain the attitude of the churches in Germany to the war and to their own Government. 'In principle,' it says, 'we keep politics and religion apart. We have not considered it our duty as a church to be occupied with political affairs.' The whole letter is really a commentary on these words. The Baptists have clearly taken as true, and without investigation, anything and everything the German Government has told them. They reject as a malicious libel on the Government and people alike the statement that the former has 'carried on a warlike policy in any way opposed to the will of the people.'
>
> "The statement as to the causes of the war is in line with this absolute reliance upon the assertions of their Government. The fault was entirely England's. The sole danger to peace was her 'encircling policy' and her insistence on the 'two-Power naval standard.' It was only when Germany was faced by 'bitter necessity' that she 'drew the sword in defense of her existence.' The statement of the British Baptists that England had tried for years to avert the danger of war and to reduce armaments is characterized as an 'unconscious untruth.'
>
> "The most astounding part of the German Baptists' reply is their justification of the violation of Belgian neutrality, on the double ground that respect for it would not have kept England out of the war, and that Belgian neutrality was a fiction. England, is their astonishing assertion, is really responsible for the 'much inconvenience' suffered by Belgium, for it was England that prevented Belgium from accepting Germany's generous offer of a guaranty of indemnity and independence if she allowed a free passage to the German Army. It is, therefore, they conclude, the duty of England, not of Germany, to compensate Belgium for the losses entailed by her refusal. This phrase, 'much inconvenience,' is the only reference in the whole letter to the atrocities of which Belgium has been the victim.
>
> "With regard to the intervention of America there is not a single word about the submarine war and the outrages which forced her to take part in the struggle. The reason assigned for her intervention is that she saw no other way of saving the vast sums she had lent to the Allies. From beginning to end of the document there is no hint that Germany has done a single thing of which she need be ashamed."

The British Baptist Union have sent a second manifesto in which the points of the German letter are taken up and the arguments refuted. Reliance to support their case is placed on the revelations of Prince Lichnowsky and Dr. Mühlon, but what the effect will be doubtless depends on the drama played on the West Front.

THE SOUL OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER

THREE YEARS OF WAR with opportunity to study its moral aspects were granted the American soldier before he was asked to take a share. That he had in this an advantage over his companions-in-arms in the other Allied forces seems to be already apparent. Also that the churches made good use of the time of preparation is something to their credit, for Mr. William T. Ellis reports that in things of religion he "found the British soldiers far more unconventional than the Americans have as yet become." He ascribes it in a measure to the facts first stated, tho he does not also forget that our British allies have four years of war-experience behind them, instead of one. "Pershing's men are nearer to home and old influences. They continue under the power of religious forces which operate militantly." There is less departure from the accepted standards of speech and conduct, and he argues that the Americans are likely to stick, since they already show an independence in many respects. They have not taken over the distinctive usages and phrases of the forces they have joined as comrades. "The Yanks have appraised their fellow soldiers with shrewd eyes, and they are 'for them,'" but they "remain themselves with their own ways and vocabulary." American dead, we are told, do not "go West"; nothing is "*napoo*" with them. "This unconscious refusal to take on the ready-made manners and speech of their veteran associates in the Great War is one of the unexpected phenomena of the American Expeditionary Force." In the Boston *Transcript* Mr. Ellis continues these observations:

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OUR FIRST DECORATED CHAPLAIN.

Chaplain J. B. de Nalles receives the *Croix de Guerre* for bravery under fire.

> "There is less profanity among the Yanks than among their associates, who speak what purports to be the same tongue. Some would say that the Americans are not sufficiently gifted linguistically to reach the heights—or depths—of colorful language that their more seasoned associates command. Others would say, 'Give them time.' I only record the present fact. More tangible and demonstrable is the matter of drink. Here the official practises of the two armies may be contrasted. The British give their men a 'tot' of rum at 'stand to' each morning in the trenches during the cold weather. Canada and America were solemnly assured that the conditions of modern warfare are such that the men can not get along without it. Yet the

American troops, some of whom have passed a winter in the trenches, have managed to get along very well without a drop of rum. Neither officers nor men are permitted strong waters, in or out of the trenches. The simple fact is that the traditional attitude of the British with respect to liquor was allowed to outweigh the convictions of Canada. American experience has demonstrated the mistake of the theory of her great ally; and the British Army will be dry before ever the American Army goes wet. Already France has ordered her entire war-zone 'dry.'

"These two particulars are but illustrative of a general condition. The war thus far—and ever the three years' longer experience of our allies is to be held in mind—has made less difference in the Yanks than in the Tommies, the Canadians, or the Anzacs. The khaki-clad boys are more nearly as they were at home. France has not greatly changed them, except by giving them an enlarged horizon and an increased independence. They have been freed from the trammels of convention, but they retain their former character, plus some new conceptions concerning the workability of idealism.

"One unexpected by-product of the rigid censorship that is maintained over all mail leaving the American Army is that it is now possible to know what the soldiers are thinking about and saying in the intimacy of communications home concerning the war and things in general. . . . .

"On this point I have talked with many officers. All agree with the one who said: 'I have been surprized to find how full the men's letters are of allusions to home, love, and God. They are thinking a lot more about religion than I had ever supposed.' There is not much talk of things religious among the men; and anybody who comes over here looking for a 'revival' of the conventional sort will strain his eyesight seriously before he finds it. In one of the Salvation Army huts a sweet-faced lassie, whom the men adored as a mother or sister, complained to me that the soldiers are not as keen for her meetings as they are for her pies and doughnuts; and that those who do 'come under conviction' quickly backslide. She is looking for the sort of religiosity that she found in her street-meetings back home, and fails to realize that her noble personality and beautiful service are far more religious than her stereotyped phraseology."

A new dignity and self-respect have come to the men in France, Mr. Ellis continues. They have discovered themselves and "therefore they are more averse than ever to talking about the deeper things of their nature." But—

"In the privacy of their letters—for they soon learn to disregard the censor—they unveil their truer, deeper selves. Face to face with the great realities of life, and with their experience deepened and enlarged, they have come to an appreciation of the ultimate things that they did not have in the easier days of their civilian life. Their position is that of France, which has dropt her former atheism, and has come to regard God as the first factor in her life. Spiritual values have come to their own place in all the armies of this war with whose thinking we are conversant.

"Out among the troops I found that there was a more general acceptance of church services, if they were simple and vital, than ever was the case back home. This matter depends largely upon the personality of the chaplain or the Y. M. C. A. worker. I have seen Y. M. C. A. huts filled at Sunday services. Also, by the way, I have seen boys reading their Testaments. One Red Triangle hut has family prayers, brief, simple, and catholic, every Wednesday night after the evening program is over, regardless of whether that program is a motion-picture, a boxing-match, or a vaudeville. The report is that the boys like it. Indeed, there is evidence that some of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries have been too fearful of trying to thrust the religious element forward.

"Here in France among the soldiers a new and elemental conception of religion has developed. It has little creed, and certainly no sectarianism: ecclesiastics back home might be startled into something like awakeness could they but realize how little the things that bulk so large in their life mean to the soldier. These soldiers care nothing for the differences that divide Episcopalians and Methodists and Presbyterians and Baptists. They are interested in God, and whether or not he answers prayers, and the relation between him and the great considerations of righteousness for which the Allies stand. As for the shop-talk of the churches, over here they confess that they never were in the habit of paying any attention to that.

"Three words characterize the religion of the American soldier —simplicity, brotherhood, and service. Faith is stript to the buff in the trenches. Nobody cares for any elaborate expression of belief. These men believe they are doing their bit for God when they help break the grip of the Hun upon the earth. They are convinced that the essential righteousness of our cause makes it God's cause. If we have much at stake in this war, God has more. Therefore, they are serving him when they go ahead in uncomplaining loyalty to do their part in winning the war. Fidelity to the task is the first expression of worship."

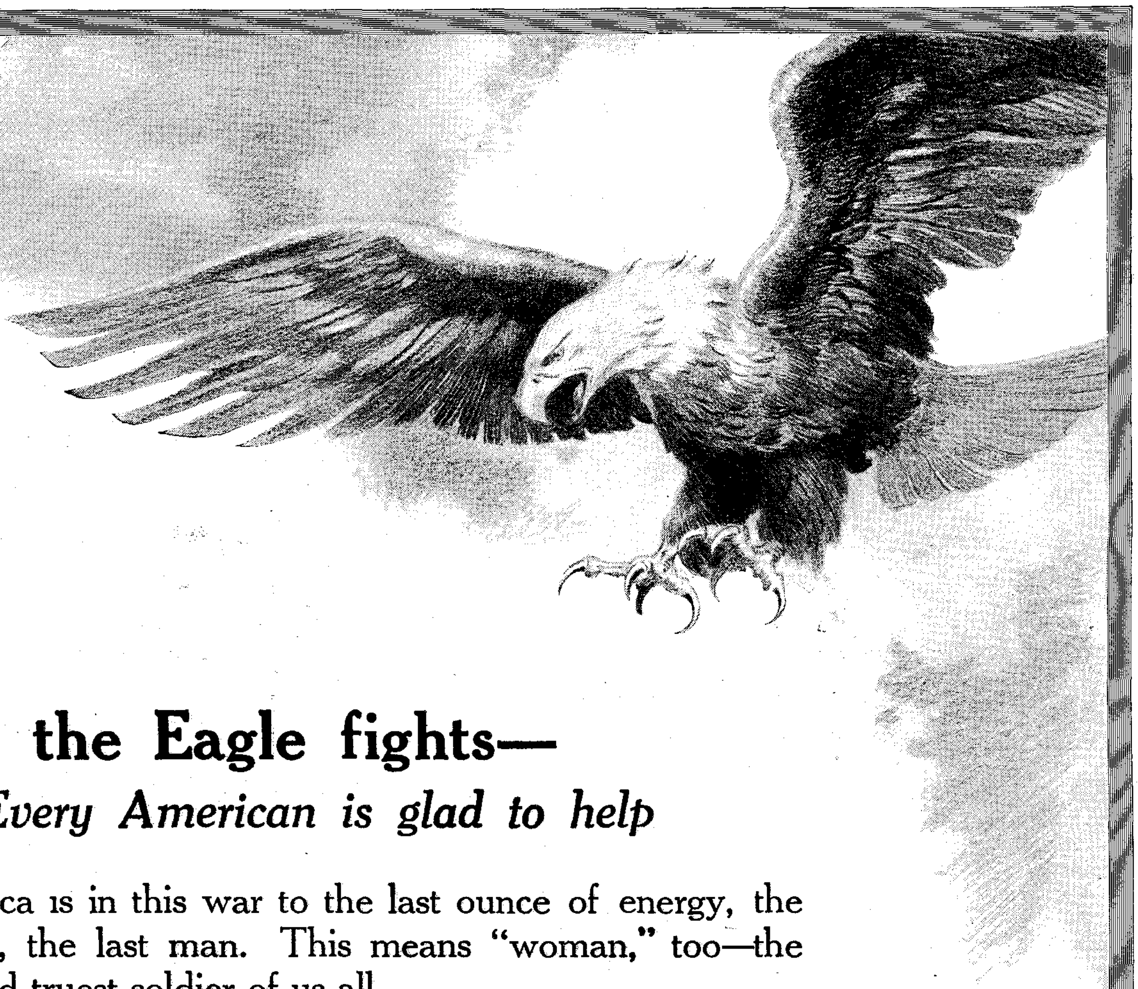
A NEW CHURCH IDEAL

CHURCHES FOR AGES PAST have been named after and built upon the example of saints of the church calendar, or have memorialized doctrines of the faith. We have had churches of the "heavenly rest," churches "whose motives and whose ideals were other world." A new church, according to the Baltimore *American*, will emerge from this world-struggle and take its color from the life of to-day, without losing anything that is of value or is essential to its being. The church of the past "was torn with divisions and is so rent," but it has stood the tests of past time. "The inner revelation and the spiritual beauty and the power to dispense the goodness of God were found and are found in the various confessions, whether or not their particular creedal emphasis tends to becloud or to vivify the revelation." This church, having stood the tests of time, is seen by the writer in this Baltimore paper as eternal, and he voices his conviction that "the forces for its welding into a single confession and a single service are operative through the spirit of the living spirit that molds and fashions religious institutions to the divine will." The name and character he gives it seem to owe all to the struggle through which we are now passing:

"It will be the church of the world, in the sense that it will do the full work of the age of which it is part as much as it has sought to do that work in all other ages. There is a power of spiritual dynamics in the church that is exhaustless. There is a responsiveness of the church to the needs of the times. The church will have the vastest work of its history, certainly during the modern era, when the war shall close and the men shall come home rejoicing from the fields where they have shed their blood as the seed of a widened democracy; and the church will embrace them and place its hands upon them and bid them become the evangels of the enlarged life of the world.

"The kingdoms of this world must be made the kingdoms of God and of Jesus Christ, for Jesus Christ is the personification of the Godhead in that he is the express image in his spirit and life and teachings of the Father in so far as that image can find incorporation in the human mold. The power of the church over the world will be not the power of subordination but the power of confederation. Being in the world and not of it; being unworldly will still be the ideal of the pure spirited. Yet there will be the reverse to this presented in the Son of Man who went about doing good and of whom it was said the common people heard him gladly.

"The church of the world will be the church that will disclose closer correspondence between the ideals it advances and the aims of mankind than has ever yet been discovered in human society. And that new order without regard to race or creed will include all who have fought and striven for the common ideals and been made to feel that religion is not divisive. They shall come from the north and south and east and west and sit at the feet of the expounders of the new faith and the new brotherhood and the new hope. And they shall find that the One who proclaimed himself the way, the truth, and the life is the best exponent in practical terms of the ideals of mankind in a democratic society. The church will measure up, and the men who come from the fields of carnage will bring with them the purpose and the vision by which the church shall see more clearly than ever the wonderful meaning of the parable of the Good Samaritan. They shall know that each is neighbor to the other. Then shall the outflowering of the ideals in life and heavenly passion be found and the golden era of love and learning and uplift be heralded. The temple of the House of the Lord shall be established in the tops of the mountains of lofty human aim and enterprise and endeavor. And the nations shall flow upon it, and one shall say to his brother: 'Come thou with us and we will do thee good.'"



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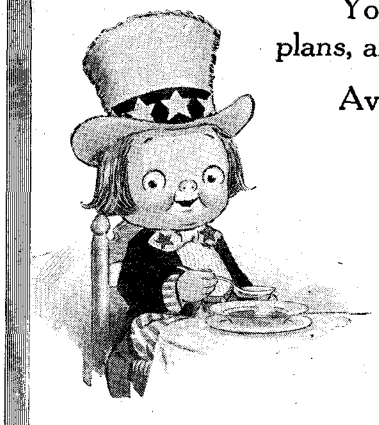

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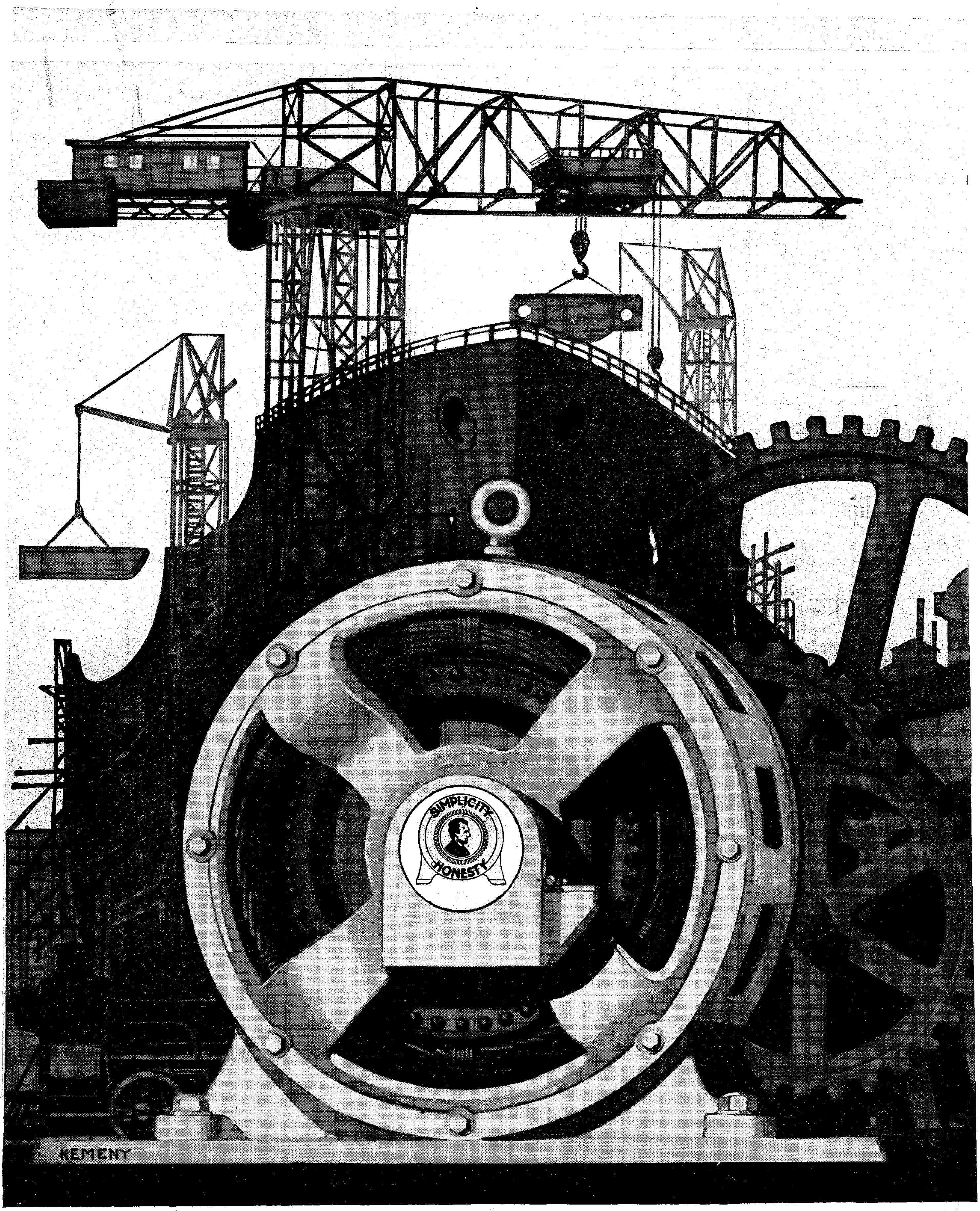
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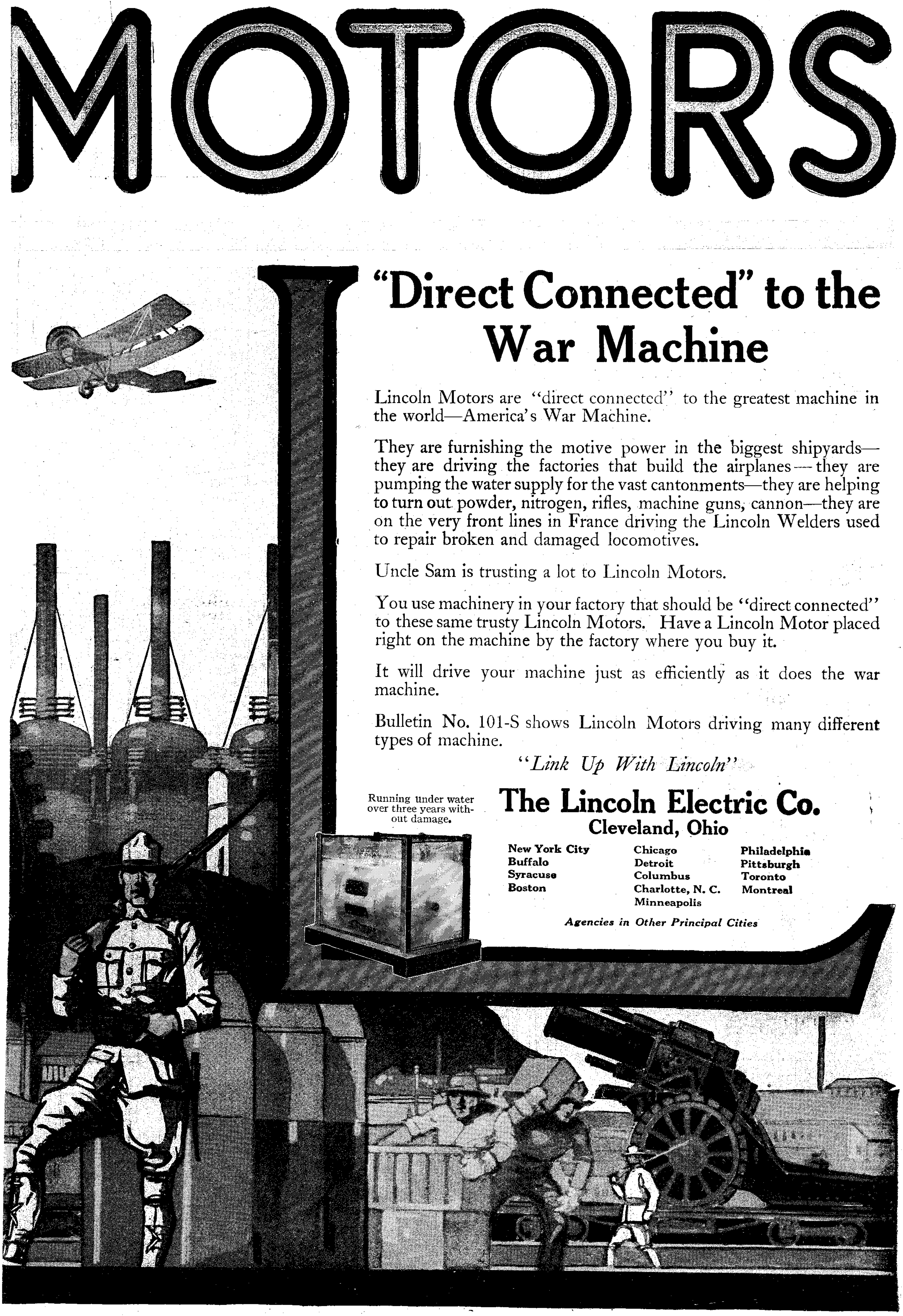

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CURRENT - POETRY

WHILE the quality of magazine verse in general is rather uneven, there are a few magazines to which we can go with the practical certainty of finding a good poem. Such, for example, is the Minneapolis *Bellman*, which, while it seldom gives us more than one poem a week, takes care that we always receive good quality and we are content to let the quantity go. What could be more delightful than this whimsy *The Bellman* gives us from the pen of David Morton:

FIVE O'CLOCK

BY DAVID MORTON

In the old times of golden-gowned Romance,
When deeds wore grace, and color clung to speech,
When days were rich in splendid circumstance,
And living had a gesture and a reach—
Then had we been what figures in a tale!
You, with your crown of bronze and cloudy hair,
Child of what castle—till my dinted mail
Gleamed on your drawbridge, and you met me there.

Who knows what roads we might have gone together,
Helped by what friars to evening crust and ale,
With candles sputtering in the windy weather. . . .
Something . . . my soul remembers . . . and gives hail
To you who sit there, pouring out my tea,
Something . . . remembers . . . "Yes, ah, thank you—three."

Harper's Magazine is a mine of rich poetic treasure. Here are two fine poems from a recent number:

ROSES

BY ETHEL M. KELLEY

Roses again!
Nay, I am done with roses—
I gave the dead my roses—
The dead who cherished me.
(I see them flaunting, splendid)
The life he knew is ended,
He lies there, unbefriended,
And can not hear or see.

Roses again!
Nay, I am done with roses—
I gave my love my roses—
My love, and where is he?
(I see them crimson, burning)
The heart outlives its yearning.
He who is not returning
Has left me bond nor free.

Roses again!
Nay, I am done with roses—
I gave a child my roses—
A child that might not be.
(I see them lovely, gleaming)
I held him but in seeming,
And when I woke from dreaming,
I lost him utterly.

THE MARTYR

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON

A flame above his cradle hung—
A flame no earthly torch had lit—
And even as his cradle swung
His eyes would follow it.

And older, as he bent to turn
The book that held his heart, behold!
The shadow of a flame would burn
Across its page like gold.

And men reviled him in those days,
When from old creeds and tenets grim
He turned to follow through strange ways
The flame that beckoned him.

That flame that never burned above
The tall cathedral spire, but stood
Above that outcast flock his love
Had made a brotherhood.

And when before his judges flung,
Daring their council to be meek,
The live flame fell on lips and tongue
And, burning, bade him speak.

Hence, one day, glorious with grace,
Men led him with bell, book, and prayer
Out to the crowded market-place
Where the heaped faggots were.

And lo! he saw his flame—his flame
Spring from the pile men's torches lit,
Exultant to its light he came,
And gave himself to it.

Nor does *Harper's* disdain the dainty trifle. Here is a poem like a lace fan:

DEFEAT

BY JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE

All the gifts I did not ask
Life came and brought to me,
Until I stood amazed before
Such prodigality;

And yet I failed in my one task,
In my one enterprise—
I could not keep the fire alight
Within your eyes.

A technical magazine might be thought an odd place to look for verse, yet it can sometimes be found in such an out-of-the-way spot. The Medina (Ohio) *Gleanings in Bee Culture* seldom prints verse, yet when it does we can depend on something good. From it we take Grace Allen's little gem entitled:

POLLENIZATION

BY GRACE ALLEN

Like Spanish galleons in from the seas
With onyx and gold from rich Peru,
Heavy with treasure, and singing, my bees
Float in from the blue.

Powdery plunder of green and gold,
Gay little gems of purple and red—
The bees have not begged them nor bought them nor sold—
They steal them instead!

Laden with delicate dust from a flower
To the heart of another a pillager slips—
And a wonder is done in the plundering hour
Of these my ships!

Harry Kemp is in an expansive mood in the New York *Independent* and shares a confidence with us:

THIS IS TOLD IN CONFIDENCE

BY HARRY KEMP

I have a table, cot, and chair
And nothing more. The walls are bare.
Yet I confess that in my room
Lie Syrian rugs rich from the loom,
Stand statues poised on flying toe,
Hang tapestries with folk a-flow
As the wind takes them to and fro.
And workman Fancy has inlaid
My walls with ivory and jade.

Tho opening on a New York street
Full of cries and hurrying feet,
My window is a faery space
That gives on each imagined place:
Old ruins lost in desert peace;
The broken fanes and shrines of Greece;
Ægean islands fringed with foam;
The everlasting hills of Rome;
Troy flowing red with skyward flame,
And every spot of hallowed fame.

Outside my window I can see
The sweet blue lake of Galilee,
And Carmel's purple-regioned height,
And Sinai clothed with stars and night.

But this is told in confidence,
So not a word when you go hence,
For if my landlord once but knew
My attic fetched so large a view
The churl would never rest content
Till he had raised my monthly rent!

Over in London are two Socialist reviews noted for their good poetry. The first, *The New Age*, is an exponent of "Gild Socialism," but it loves poetry enough to admit to its columns a poet whose opinions are anathema to it, and so we find this tender picture in its pages:

BLINDNESS

BY THEODORE MAYNARD

Open the casement! From my room
Perched high upon this dizzy spire,
My blinded eyes behold the bloom
Of gardens in their golden fire.

Oh, deep mysterious recompense—
Time static to my ardent gaze!
No longer mortal veils of sense
Conceal the blissful ray of rays!

Fantastic forests toss their heads
For my immortal youth; on grass
Brighter than jewels do the reds
Of riotous summer roses pass.

I traffic in abysmal seas,
And dive for pearls and colored shells,
Where, over seaweeds tall as trees,
The waters boom like tenor bells;

Where bearded goblin-fish and sharks
With fins as large as eagle wings
Throw phosphorescent trails of sparks
Which glitter on drowned Spaniards' rings.

From star to star I pilgrimage,
Undaunted in ethereal space;
And laugh, because the sun in rage
Shoots harmless arrows at my face.

For even if the skies should flare
In God's last catastrophic blaze,
My happy blinded eyes would stare
Only upon the ray of rays.

The exponent of Fabian Socialism, the London *New Statesman*, is as brilliant as its "Gild" neighbor and has just as pretty a taste in verse. Here is a contribution to its columns from that forceful young iconoclast, Robert Nichols:

THE STRANGER

BY ROBERT NICHOLS

Never am I so alone
As when I walk amid a crowd:
Blurred masks of stern or grinning stone,
Unmeaning eyes and voices loud.

Gaze dares not encounter gaze,
Humbled I turn my head aside,
When suddenly there is a face
Pale, subdued, and grievous-eyed.

Ah, I know that visage meek,
Those trembling lips, those eyes which shine
But swerve from that which they would seek
With an air piteous, divine!

There is not a line or scar,
Seal of a sorrow or disgrace,
But I know its fellows are
Burned in my heart and on my face.

Speak! O speak! Thou art the one!
But thou hast passed with sad head bowed,
And never am I so alone
As I walk amid the crowd.

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

NOTABLE RECENT BOOKS ON THE WAR

I.

AS TO THE ROOTS OF THE WAR

Davis, William Stearns, Ph.D., in collaboration with Anderson, William, Ph.D., and Tyler, Mason W., Ph.D. The Roots of the War. A Non-technical History of Europe, 1870-1914. New York: The Century Company. Pp. 557. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Beginning this book, three professors of the University of Minnesota, who wrote it, quote President Wilson as saying that the roots of this war "run deep into all the obscure soils of history," and then add: "It is to discover some of these roots and their fateful growths that this book was written." Its writers found "three dominant factors in the international relations of the last forty years that enabled the Pan-German conspirators to bring on the great calamity in the precise form in which it finally inflicted itself upon the world:

> "I. The old hate between France and Germany, nourished by the unhealed and unforgetable Alsace-Lorraine question.
>
> "II. The newer hate between Britain and Germany, caused partly by commercial rivalry, but much more by the overweening jealousy of the Pan-Germans of the British colonial empire, and by the antipathy inevitable between two great nations, one essentially liberal and non-militaristic, the other precisely the reverse.
>
> "III. The eternal Balkan question, the problem of the disposition of the dying Turkish Empire, and the straining anxiety of Russia on the one hand and Germany and Austria on the other to become the preferred heirs to the 'Sick Man of Europe!'"

How these three factors played simultaneously into the hands of all influential German classes; how Bismarck focused them to carry out his designs; how the present Kaiser used them to work his "All-Highest" will, the book's early chapters make plain. And all the chapters are comprehensive in their scope, clear in their analyses. Most of them were written by Professor Davis; three each came from the pens of his associates. Each writer appears to have been impartially inclined, yet willing to declare boldly what he believed the truth. Many chapters witness amply to this fact—chapters which concede much to men counted now on the enemy side, and claim much for the French and others opposed. As, for instance, referring to that "old hate between France and Germany," in Chapter VII, on "The Third Republic and Its Trials," Dr. Anderson says:

> "The fuels to keep the fire burning have been supplied, however, rather by Prussian misgovernment in Alsace-Lorraine than by the French desire for revenge. Had Germany really been able to satisfy the Alsatians, especially, it is doubtful whether France would have clung so tenaciously to the idea of retaking that which was stolen from her."

The real issue of those lost provinces was wider than commonly understood. One Frenchman stated it thus, as this chapter quotes him:

> "It is produced by an irreconcilable opposition between two conflicting conceptions of right: sovereignty of government by right of conquest—the principle of the German monarchy; sovereignty of the people, whence arises the right of every population to determine its nationality—the principle of French democracy."

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

Dr. Davis, in Chapter XVII, holds Treitschke responsible for this German idea of outreaching domination, and quotes freely from that philosopher in condemnation of him. "Treitschke did more than preach pagan generalities to his audience of German leaders for the twentieth century," Dr. Davis declares. "When he began to lecture at Berlin the relations of England and Germany were correct, friendly, even cordial. When he died, they had become much worse. After his death, while the seeds he had sown germinated in the intellectual life of his nation, Britain and the Prussianized empire passed from one stage of hostility to another until the day of great darkness." He was a singular compound, was Treitschke, and "much that he taught," Dr. Davis admits, "was pure and noble. He kindled in his hearers a keen patriotic ardor, and an intense longing to do or die for native land. Patriotism," he would tell them, was "the highest and holiest of passions"; yet with him patriotism meant a projection of Germanism widely over the world. Of this "Pan-Germanic Dream," so insidiously taught by this greatest of German teachers, and so vividly indulged by the Kaiser, Dr. Davis writes at some length in the chapter mentioned in a comprehensive manner to excite reflection:

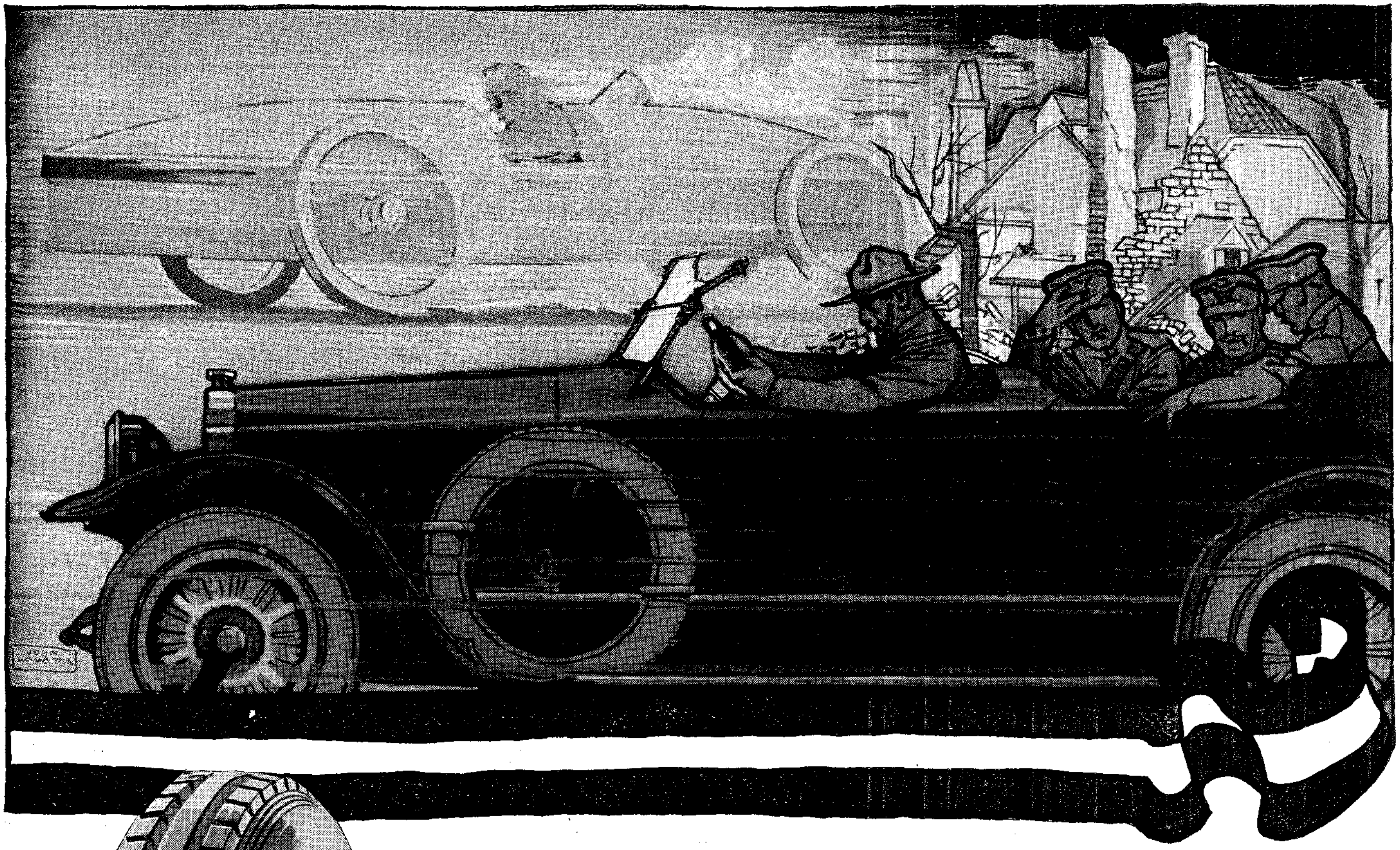
> "It is a rule in history that at certain recurring intervals some particular nation feels itself summoned by a high, as it were divine, destiny to extend its dominion over all other nations by the sword, and to establish something approximating a world empire. And when such an attempt is made there is no real peace for the earth until the attempt has failed after perhaps generations of fire, blood, and human agony. Assyria was vexed by this 'world-empire microbe' until Nineveh, the wicked capital of her pitiless and despoiling kings, vanished amid smoke and flame. Persia had it likewise, until Xerxes's arrogant hopes went down amid the crash of the ships at Salamis. Rome had it, and being, on the whole, the worthiest nation that ever made the attempt at dominion, achieved for a while a great success; yet in the end the Roman Empire perished—and great was the fall thereof. The Arabs in the early Middle Ages had it, going forth at Mohammed's summons to their fanaticism to win all the earth for the one Allah and his prophet—so threatening the life of Christian Europe till they broke their lances on the iron wall of Charles Martel's Franks at Tours. The Spaniards had it in the day of Philip II. until William the Silent, Queen Elizabeth, and Henry of Navarre between them blasted their ambitions. Then twice, under differing circumstances, France was possest by this hunger for unbounded power. It required an alliance of practically all Europe through at least four great wars to keep Louis XIV. from establishing a lordship over all contemporaneous kings. It required a still mightier exertion by all Europe to prevent Napoleon I. from founding a more extensive empire than the Cæsars. All these attempts (save temporarily that of Rome) failed and left the aggressor broken and bleeding; but until they had failed there was anxiety in almost every palace and hovel throughout civilization. Early in the twentieth century there began to be ominous signs that yet another great nation was being possest by this most maliferous of demons—that it was being induced, as one of the prime champions of this terrible gospel frankly confest, to follow the path which leads to 'world-power or downfall.' By 1900 the new German Empire seemed an astounding success in almost every respect save that of developing political liberty for its subjects. . . . . .
>
> "It is a law, almost as certain as that of gravitation, that great and growing nations attract unto themselves new power and influence by no very deliberate effort but simply because they are great and are growing. No country could have become at once the factory and the schoolhouse of the world as Germany was becoming and not have likewise come to exercise a simply incalculable power, not by pushing any aggressive designs, but merely by making it clear that it would defend its recognized and reasonable rights. In 1914 the admitted strength of the German Empire was so vast that only a nation whose statesmen were fools would have deliberately sought a quarrel with it. By the mere influence of economic attraction the Scandinavian lands, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland were being led half-consciously and not very unwillingly into the circle of Berlin influence. The same was even true of Austria, Italy, and to a great extent Russia. The ties, racial, intellectual, and commercial, which Germany was extending around America were to become patent to all men in 1914. Everything seemed coming the Germans' way. Their government had only to conciliate foreign opinion, create a reputation for fair and friendly dealing, make it clear that commercial relations did not have behind them political scheming, keep a firm front in England, France, or Russia, the only possible military rivals really menacing—and the empire would have invariably advanced from glory to glory. It might have been predicted that by 1940, let me say, Germany would reach a position of such wealth, such influence, such prestige that by a magnet-attraction the lesser nations of northern Europe would have been drawn into her federal system upon terms honorable for all parties, and no nation outside the Teutonic pale would have had courage to command them nay.
>
> "Such a placid waiting for almost inevitable results was not to satisfy the generation that had fed on the glories of Moltke and spent its days admiring the magnificent edifice of Bismarck. Not honorable leadership in very many forms of cultural endeavor; not a position as a nation which no coalition would lightly provoke or menace; not a hegemony, even, in the brotherhood of friendly empires working for the common betterment of man—not these were the ambition of the framers of high policy for the new Germany. Ever more clearly was developed their keen intention to found a Teutonic world-empire and to found it immediately—and to do this preferably with the sword."

II.

PAT O'BRIEN'S ESCAPE FROM GERMANY

O'Brien, Pat. Outwitting the Hun. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

"Miracles, luck, coincidence, Providence—it doesn't matter much what you call it—certainly played an important part in the series of hair-breadth escapes in which I figured during my short but eventful appearance in the great drama now being enacted across the seas"—so writes Lieut. Pat O'Brien, of the Royal Flying Corps, in summing up the elements



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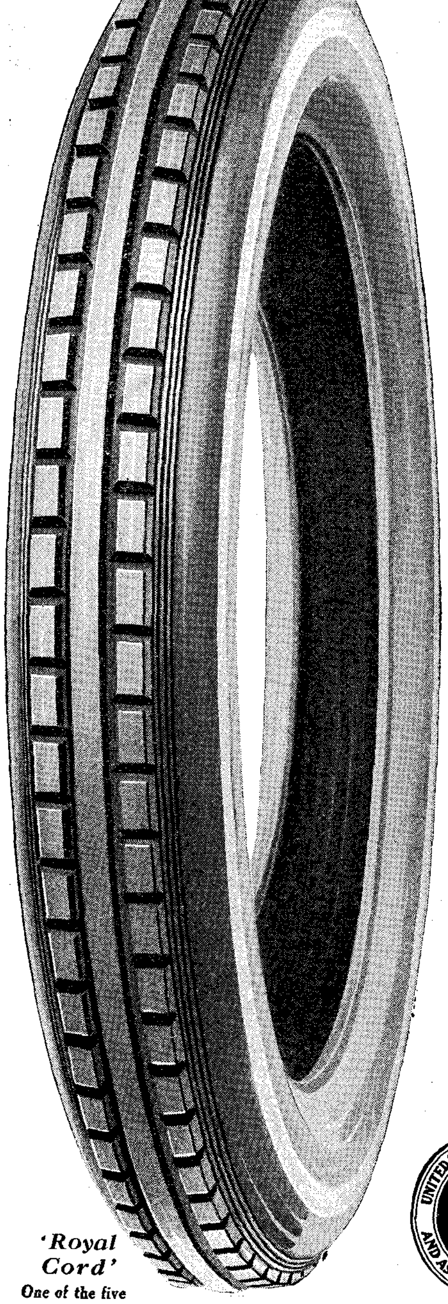

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MACK performance is a matter of record. The knowledge gained and gathered by our transportation engineers is at the disposal of any business contemplating the addition of motor trucks or displacing other methods of hauling.

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that entered into his remarkable escape, in the autumn of 1917, from the Germans who had captured him. He modestly refrains from mentioning the dogged determination that contributed to his success in overcoming obstacles that might easily have discouraged one who had depended entirely on luck or miracles.

In May, 1917, O'Brien and seventeen other officers of the Royal Flying Corps sailed on the *Megantic* for England. Nine were British subjects and nine Americans who had joined the British colors in Canada. By August 1 most of them were full-fledged pilots battling with the enemy at various points on the line. By December 15 all but one—an American—had appeared on the casualty lists, and he, the American, was still fighting, but unscathed. Since then five have been killed in action, three others were undoubtedly killed, tho reported only as missing, three were seriously wounded and one was a prisoner in Germany. Of the eighteen who sailed O'Brien was the first to fall into the hands of the Germans.

O'Brien began flying as a mere pastime in 1912, in Chicago, when he was only eighteen. Five years later he was sitting in the Pool Pilots' Mess, "Somewhere in France," when suddenly called to do his bit as a fighting scout over the battle-lines, the Pool Pilots' Mess being situated a few miles back of the lines. Whenever a pilot was shot down or killed, the Mess was ordered to send another to take his place. O'Brien soon became much at home with the squadron, about eighteen miles back of the Ypres line, but he can not easily forget August 17, a red-letter day to him, for, as he casually remarks, he killed two Germans in a double-seated machine in the morning of that day, another in the evening, and then was captured. When he returned to consciousness, after falling from the air, he was in a room with eight beds in it, three of which were occupied by German officers. He was told that his machine came down in a spinning-nose dive between eight and nine thousand feet and that the men who picked him up were greatly surprized that he was not dashed to pieces.

Narrating his escape, O'Brien says that after leaping from a moving railroad train, he reached Luxembourg during his ninth night out from Germany, but while the principality was officially neutral the Germans had violated its neutrality as well as Belgium's, and discovery for him would have been followed by the same consequences as capture in Germany. He then plugged along, covering in nine days about seventy-five miles and, according to the best calculation he could make, entered Belgium on the eighteenth day. In Belgium he narrowly escaped capture and was nearly at the end of his powers of endurance. At a farmhouse, which he stumbled upon at one o'clock in the morning, he had the first hot meal he had eaten in a month, consisting of potatoes and milk. From a clothes-line he stole a pair of overalls and later obtained an old overcoat at another farmhouse, until finally he was fitted out in a costume that enabled him to pass as a native of the soil.

He continued to travel mostly at night, his food consisting of uncooked vegetables. After having had a false passport prepared, he walked boldly into the streets of a town and at daylight passed out of the place without being challenged by the two sentries, who evidently took him for a Belgian peasant going to work. Reaching the frontier of Holland, he met a barbed-wire fence, one of the wires being alive. Here he built a ladder of fallen pine-trees, using their branches for rungs tied to the uprights with grass and strips of his handkerchief and shirt. But as he was using it the ladder slipt, "came in contact with the live wire, and the current passed through the wet sticks and into my body." There was a blue flash, he says, "and my hold on the ladder relaxed, and I fell heavily to the ground unconscious." It occurred to him that if he couldn't go "over the top" he possibly could go under. At last he was able to make enough space under the wire fence to crawl through and still leave a couple of inches between his back and another live wire. He lay down on his stomach "and crawled, or rather writhed, under the wire like a snake with his feet first, when even to touch the wire above him would have meant instant death." At the last barrier, was another barbed-wire fence, but it had no live wire, and so he got under it and "breathed the free air of Holland!" Just seventy-two days had elapsed since his escape. A thrilling and unique narrative is Pat O'Brien's.

III.

EXPERIENCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Hopkins, Nevil Monroe. Over the Threshold of War. Personal Experiences of the Great European Conflict. With 70 Illustrations, many from Photographs by the Author. Drawings by Edmund Frederic, Documents and Colored Proclamations. Pp. 375. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $5 net.

Here is a notable war-book, different from any other we have seen. Its author is a major in the Ordnance Reserve Corps, U. S. A., and these "Personal Experiences" prove him to be a man of uncommon thirst for adventure and unshakable nerve. He had left America a little time before the war broke out, for a leisurely trip around the world. Much of his boyhood had been spent abroad, and in England and France he felt quite at home, as also in Germany. From this latter country he went to Russia, and he was there when came the declaration of war. What he saw there, and on his way back to Paris, he tells in a chatty style delightful to read. Of conditions in Paris he writes half humorously and at length, as they were just before war actually began in France. Then he saw "French Towns in War-Time," as only a trained observer could see them; and in the early war-days he was under fire before Mons, likewise in the retreat from there. He was repeatedly under arrest, and had many narrow escapes from death at German hands, for he returned from England to Germany before his experiences ended, and was some time in Belgium. All proceeds from the sale of this sumptuous volume, as unusual in its degree of interest as in its mechanical excellence, are donated by Major Hopkins to the Fund of the Belgian Scholarship Committee, Washington, D.C., for the benefit of Belgian scholars, writers, and artists, and to assist in rebuilding Belgium educationally as soon as war shall end.

OTHER WAR-BOOKS

Abbot, Willis J. Aircraft and Submarines. Pp. 388. With Eight Color Plates and 100 Other Illustrations. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1918. $3.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

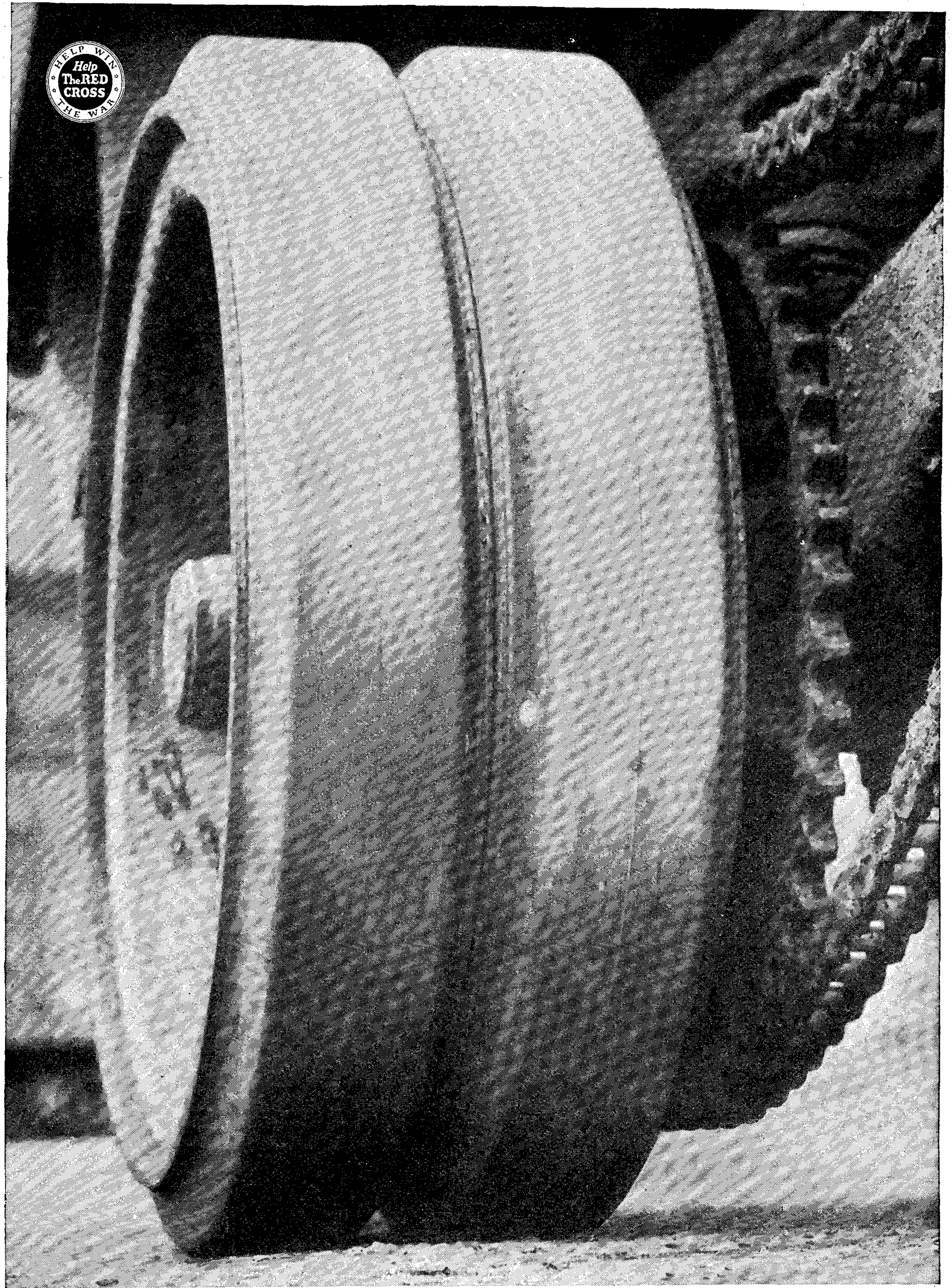
"The submarine has been the David of the war," Mr. Abbot tells us. That the aeroplane has been the eyes of opposing armies is widely known. How these devices have developed and have been operated, we are told in graphic style in this very comprehensive volume. It is a romantic story, brimming with records of patience under disappointment, of apparently hopeless failure followed by epochal success. And the courage which has been demonstrated by men in the air and men under the sea makes a new marvel of heroism—a marvel to be shuddered at, surely, while it causes one to wish that the agencies of air-fighting and sea-murder had never been invented.

Rivet, Charles. The Last of the Romanofs. (Translated). Pp. 309. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3. Postage, 16 cents.

The author of this timely book went to Russia in 1901 as a professor and remained as a journalist, the Petrograd correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, and has had opportunities of mixing with the three great sections of Russian society—the aristocracy, the *bourgeoisie*, and the peasant class. In these days when Russian conditions and the Russian problem are foremost in the public minds, we welcome all books that may shed light on a very serious subject, but, unfortunately, we find few authorities that agree, and this noted critic is no exception. He considers I. "Unknown Russia, II. "The Revolution," III. "France and Russia." He pictures the Russian as of great natural kindness but totally lacking in character. His comments on the Czar and Czarina, the court life of jealous bickering and intrigue, and the terrible régime of Rasputin are full of startling revelations. Seething politics, personal jealousies, and secret diplomatic mistakes give Mr. Rivet every opportunity of explaining present conditions, and all that he says is worthy of serious study and attention—it is all thoughtful and entertaining and, best of all, expresses hope for the ultimate outcome, praising the new democracy "striving magnificently to realize in its effort for peace the very ideals of our own (French) revolution."

Hornaday, William T. Awake, America! Pp. 197. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25. Postage, 15 cents.

Dr. Hornaday pleads for an America awake to the cruelty and rapacity of "the mad-dog nation." He lays bare mercilessly America's "sins of omission and commission" in preparing to end the power of "The Leper of Potsdam," but withal he is confident that ultimately "America is going over the top for the preservation of human liberty," that "the nation is passing through its acid test" and "is being born into new life." He pictures the dangers of alien socialism and sounds a warning against the "blood-sucking parasites" who would inflame class hatred. "The only proper and adequate treatment of the cobra of class hatred is instant extermination." He lists a classification of "cobras in our house," including "German terrorists, German spies, German propagandists, the I. W. W., the Bolsheviki of New York, ordinary and extraordinary slackers, the Non-Partizan League, and the German-American Alliance, Hun sympathizers and allies." Immediate measures are urged against "the inflow of ignorance" accompanying unrestrained immigration. He shows the menace of a German peace, promulgated by "the bitterest and most-hated enemy the United States ever had," and utters forceful words of warning against a coming German commercial drive upon which "the greedy, bloodshot eye of the Hun" is already fixt. American trade must awake from its "sleepyheadness and folly" if the nation would "get its own and hold it." The book presents for the first time in print a list of those who appeared in Washington to argue against preparedness. It gives a long list of German outrages in America and advocates throwing the German language out of the schools.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Actual photograph of dual equipment of Goodyear S-V solid tires in service on a seven-ton unit of the Consumers Company, Chicago

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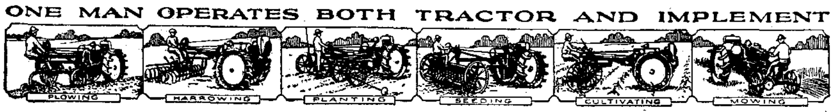

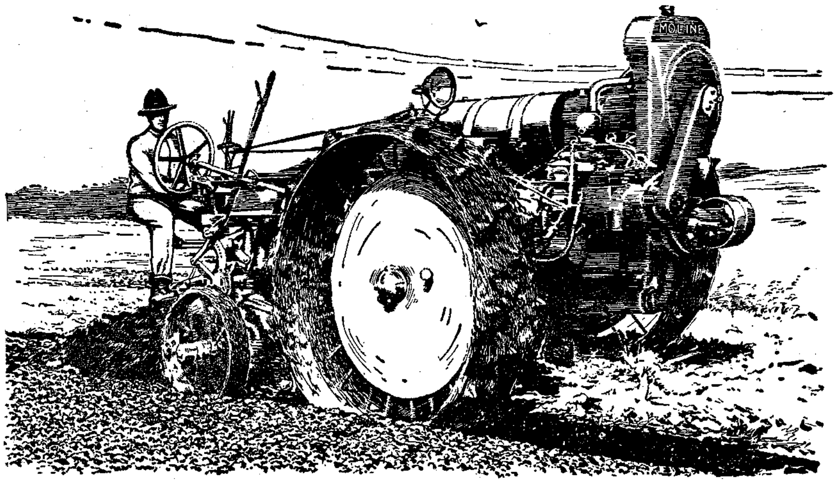

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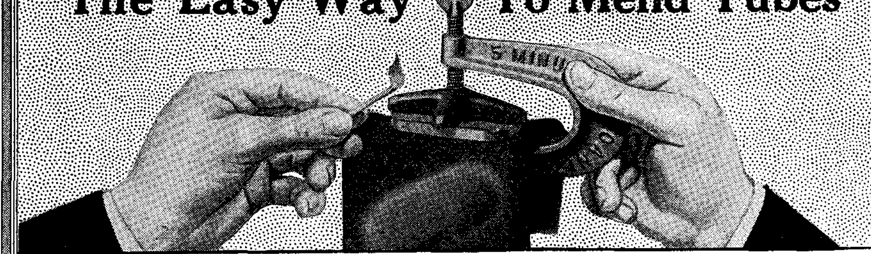

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

CROWDS SEE PERSHING'S AIRMEN BAG THEIR FIRST GERMANS

HOW Lieuts. Alan F. Winslow and Douglas Campbell brought down the first two German airplanes to fall victims to the American aviators with the forces of General Pershing is told at first hand by Lieutenant Winslow in his diary, which has been made public by the War Department. The machines were brought down within a minute of each other, and almost on top of the American airdrome. The battle was witnessed by the inhabitants of a near-by village as well as by those on the aviation-field directly below.

The account of the spirited engagements was not written with a view to publication, but because of its historical and descriptive value the Department decided that it should be given publicity. Both men were decorated by the French Government, and have been proposed for the American Distinguished Service Cross.

Lieutenants Winslow and Campbell were on emergency call on the morning of April 14, when at 8:45 information was received that two German machines were maneuvering above a city only a mile away from the airdrome. The Lieutenants at once took the air. Winslow's diary, as printed in the New York *World*, tells this story of the battle:

> I had not made a complete half turn and was at about 250 meters when straight above and ahead of me in the mist of the early morning, and not more than a hundred yards away, I saw a plane coming toward me with huge black crosses on its wings and tail.
>
> I was so furious to see a German directly over our aviation-field that I swore out loud and violently opened fire. At the same time, to avoid my bullets, he slipt into a left-hand reversement and came down, firing on me. I climbed, however, in a right-hand spiral and slipt off, coming down directly behind him and on his tail. Again I violently opened fire. I had him at a rare advantage, which was due to the greater speed and maneuverability of our wonderful machines. I fired twenty to thirty rounds at him and could see my tracers entering his machine.
>
> Then, in another moment, his plane went straight down in an uncontrolled nose dive; I had put his engine out of commission. I followed in a straight dive, firing all the way. At about six hundred feet above the ground he tried to regain control of his machine, but could not, and he crashed to earth. I darted down near him, made a sharp turn by the wreck, to make sure he was out of commission, then made a victorious swoop down over him, and climbed up again to see if Doug needed any help with the other *Boche*, for I had caught a glimpse of their combat out of the corner of my eye.
>
> I rose to about 300 feet again to see Doug on the tail of his *Boche*. His tracer bullets were passing throughout the enemy plane. I climbed a little higher and was diving down on this second German and about to

fire, when I saw the German plane go up in flames and crash to earth. Doug had sent his German plane down one minute after I had shot down mine.

Mind you, the fight took place only 300 meters up, in full view of all on the ground and in the near-by town; and it took place directly above our aviation-field. Furthermore, mine dropt about one hundred yards to the right and Doug's one hundred yards to the left of our field. These are remarkable facts, for one of our majors, who, with the French Army since 1915, has shot down seventeen machines, never had one land in France—and here we go right off the bat and stage a fight over our airdrome and bring down two Germans right on it. It was an opportunity of a lifetime—a great chance.

When we landed, only our respective mechanics were left in the drome. The whole camp was pouring out, flying by on foot, bicycles, side-cars, automobiles; soldiers, women, children, majors, colonels, French and American—all poured out of the city. In ten minutes several thousand people must have gathered. Doug and I congratulated each other, and my mechanic, no longer military, jumped up and down, waving his hat, pounding me on the back instead of saluting, and yelled:

"Damn it! That's the stuff, old kid!"

Then Campbell and I rushed to our respective German wrecks.

On the way there—it was only half a mile—I ran into a huge crowd of soldiers, blue and khaki, pressing about one man. I pushed my way through the crowd and heard somebody triumphantly say to the surrounded man in French:

"There he is; now you will believe he is an American."

I looked at the man—a scrawny, poorly clad little devil, drest in a rotten German uniform. It was the *Boche* pilot of the machine I had shot down. Needless to say, I felt rather haughty to come face to face with my victim, now a prisoner, but did not know what to say. It seems he would not believe that an American officer had brought him down. He looked me all over, and then asked me in good French if I was an American. When I answered 'Yes,' he had no more to say.

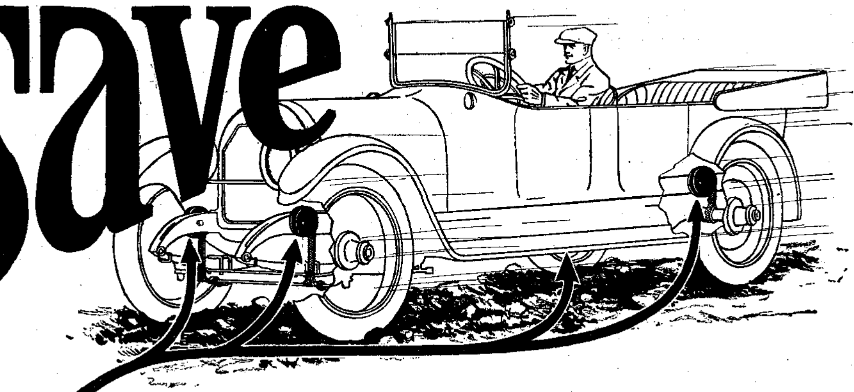
There was a huge crowd around the wrecked plane, and the first man I ran into was our Major—the commanding officer—and he was the happiest man in the world outside of myself and Doug. A French and an American General blew up in a limousine to congratulate us—colonels, majors, all the pilots, all the French officers, mechanics, everybody in the town and camp. All had seen the fight.

One woman, an innkeeper, told me she could sleep well from now on, and held up her baby for me to kiss. I looked at the baby and then felt grateful to my Major, who pulled me away in the nick of time.

The German machine was a wreck, but Winslow managed to gather quite a quantity of souvenirs. He had his mechanic remove the big, black German crosses from the wings, the rudder, pieces of canvas pierced by his bullets, the mirror, clock, compass, and other paraphernalia. He thus describes Campbell's victory:

Doug had set his *Boche* machine on fire at 300 meters and it had fallen in flames, rolling over three times, and then completely burning up. There remained but a charred wreckage, like the sacrifice of some huge animal. The *Boche* pilot had

Save



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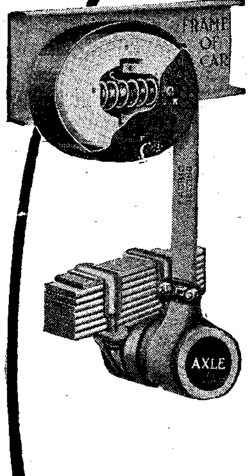

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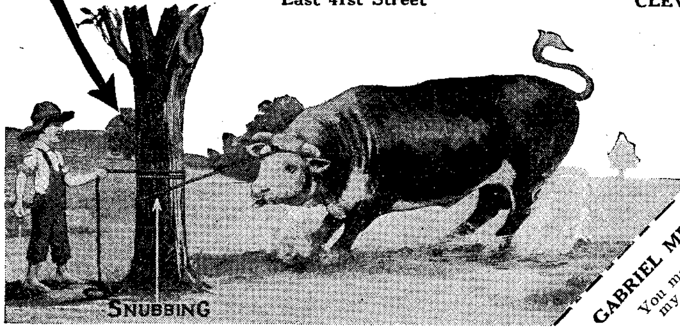

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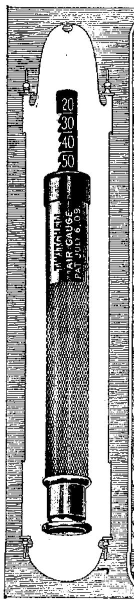

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Former First Assistant Postmaster-General

A UNIQUE and intensely interesting study of the Post Office system of this country by an expert, who has had exceptional opportunities for familiarizing himself with every detail of its workings. The author describes the growth of the American Post Office from its inception in the intercolonial postal union of Andrew Hamilton to its present enormous dimensions, intricate network of routes, and highly developed organization. The book is not only of absorbing interest from a historical point of view, but is a wonderful sociological document, unfolding an amazing story of what men can accomplish by working together for certain definite ends.

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been thrown out and was badly off. His face, hands, feet, nostrils, and lungs were all burned, while his leg was broken. He is now in hospital and my *Boche* is probably commencing his job of ditch-digging for the rest of the war.

They got much valuable information from my man. He was a Pole; said he was not an officer because he was a Pole, altho he had been an "aspirant" and a pilot at the front for two years. He said to me, with a sort of sigh of relief, throwing up his hands at the same time, "*Alors, la guerre est fini pour moi.*" ["Well, the war is over for me."]

That afternoon my wrecked *Boche* plane and the charred result of Doug's good work were exhibited in the public square of the town, surrounded by an armed guard and overlooked by a French military band. It also was a great day for the townspeople, and has had a good moral effect. You can imagine it when you realize it took place above their roof-tops at only 300 meters, and that they were able to see the whole fight. The Americans are indeed welcome in the town now, and Doug and I can buy almost anything half price.

An amusing incident was this—the fight was so near to the earth that bullets were flying dangerously all about the ground. No one was hurt save a French worker in the field, who received a hole through his ear from one of my bullets and is very proud of it.

GENERAL LIGGETT TO COMMAND FIRST U. S. FIELD ARMY

IT was recently announced at the weekly conference of the War Department that a constant stream of American troops is steadily moving to the Front in France and perceptibly strengthening the whole Allied line. Another announcement which was not a great surprize to men who have followed the Army in the past was that Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett had been selected to be corps commander, when the American forces reach that strength, and to command the first American field Army when it is organized. He already commands the forces now in the field.

That the selection of General Liggett as Corps Commander was no surprize is explained by the fact that no other officer has moved so steadily and noiselessly upward ever since the beginning of his career in the Army. Marveling friends have frequently been led to attribute it all to "Liggett luck." But, says a writer in the New York *Sun:*

> It hasn't been luck at all. It has been the closest kind of work that has marked a career so little known outside of professional circles that civilians will wonder who this striking figure is and how he came to be the right man at the right time when the big ball opened in Lorraine.
>
> If one would have a picture of the man, take a drop back to the days when the United States sent its correcting forces over the broad Pacific to handle the Philippine insurrection. It was in the middle of the Pacific. A storm had just swept the seas and the waves were climbing rapidly, as tho entered in some mighty contest to see which might mount the highest. A life-boat shot out from the side of the *City of Peking,* which carried two battalions of the 31st Infantry, United States Volunteers.
>
> For two days we had been seeking the *Immanuense*, an ancient tub that had been chartered to take the third battalion over the water. There was no wireless in those days to keep ships in close communion, and all on board the *City of Peking* thought their comrades had gone to the bottom in the mighty storm. But the *Peking,* determined to save, put back and was in search of her little sister of the deep. When they found her and attached a hawser the storm snapt it like so much paper.
>
> Wigwag boys on the top of the engine-house had read from the flags on the leaky tub that all was not well; that the fellows on the other side of the mountain of waves were in trouble. That is why the life-boat went daringly from the side of the *City of Peking*, carrying four men who seemed mere specks on a cockle-shell as it danced high, then dived low on its mission of aid.
>
> When the four men reached the *Immanuense* and climbed aboard they found the ship half full of water. Soldiers, working waist-deep in the hold, pumped and bailed for dear life. Right in the midst of the gang, giving grim, determined aid as well as direction, stood a tall, powerful man, with the jaw of a snapping turtle, and one of those dispositions that make one think that he wouldn't hurry unduly if he was about to catch the last train for heaven.
>
> The tall man was Maj. Hunter Liggett, of the 3d Battalion of the 31st Infantry. His bulldog courage and good sense saved the ship that carried him on his first step onward and upward.

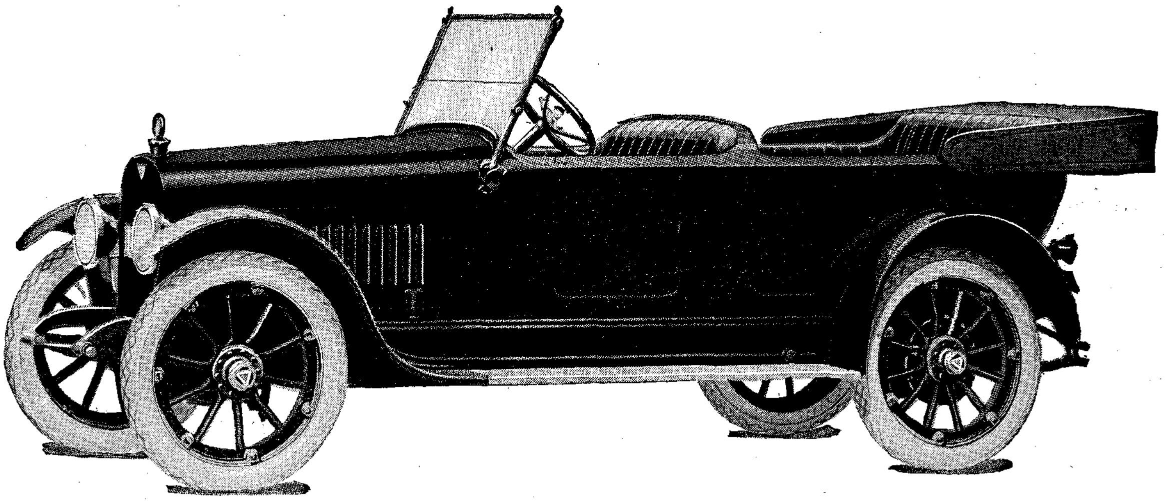
Major Liggett played *Robinson Crusoe* in the Philippines under the shadow of a volcano that was always threatening to erupt, and with Moros, anxious to start something, skulking around. He was monarch of all he surveyed for two years, and then he returned to Chicago as Adjutant-General to General Carter. He was made a Lieutenant-Colonel and then came the Colonel's eagle. Says *The Sun:*

> The next thing we heard of Liggett he was down at Washington playing with the war-toys in the War College for all the game is worth. That is the highest high school of the Army. There is the mystery chamber of the service.
>
> In it the officers and the students take the world as their chess-board and play out the war-game under all of its conceivable conditions. Every international friend is treated as tho it might one day become an enemy and every enemy as tho it might one day be a friend. So they play against all chances and figure all possibilities.
>
> There is where Liggett shone. He went to the college in 1909 as a student officer. A year later he was a director, and after two years the president of the War College. He might as well have been anchored under one of the pyramids for all the public might hope to know of him there. But he was in the war-game big, and at the very fountain-head of knowledge.
>
> He emerged from his shell in 1913 long enough to take charge of the veterans' camp, at Gettysburg, where the public saw an amazingly handsome-looking officer handling the camp with master force.
>
> Then, after the papers wondered over the way that he took care of thousands of visitors without a jar or jolt, he went back to his maps and his compasses and the tables of organization, to peep a little more into the crystal ball that holds the military fate of nations.
>
> It followed naturally that when Admiral Fletcher was sent to Vera Cruz and land troops became a matter of some moment—troops that might be moved in a hurry into the cactus country—the President reached out and grabbed Liggett, and we found that Brigadier-General Liggett was ordered to Texas City. Probably never before did the order more truthfully add the words: "The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service." For he was the one man fitted by his habits of study and training to play the game of military chess on the ground.
>
> The Texas border held him for the time that trouble offered a promise, and next Major-General Liggett was ordered to go to San Francisco and take command of the Western Department. By a funny trick of fate Liggett relieved in that command Maj.-Gen. William L. Sibert, the very man picked to go with Pershing to France, and whose shoes stood waiting for Liggett when it was found necessary to take General Sibert from the post of chief field-commander under "Black Jack."
>
> General Liggett is a soldier of the type found in the fiction of knighthood days—gentle, kind, and a companion of rare graces, and yet one of the toughest propositions in the field that the country has ever known. As the first actual fighting leader at the front, the man who is the actual man behind the gun, he will command unusual interest throughout the country that knows him so little, and respect among the officers who know him so well.

TWENTY-TWO-YEAR-OLD GIRL UNCLE SAM'S FINGER-PRINT EXPERT

WHEN it was announced that the United States Government would take finger-prints of every officer and man in the Navy, and that experts were needed for that purpose, men and women flocked to the office in New York City where the examinations were being held. Miss Marie Dahm, of New York, was one of the first to apply. She also had been among the first of her sex to enlist in the Naval Reserve and she passed first in the examination qualifying her for the position of finger-print expert. A Washington correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes:

> Miss Dahm fills one of the most important positions in the Identification Bureau of the Navy. Her chief, J. H. Taylor, says that she is one of the best in her line that the Government has.
>
> Accuracy, it is evident, is one of the first qualifications necessary for this position. Miss Dahm possesses this quality in abundance. She has trained her eye to distinguish between the many and varied markings in different persons' finger-tips, and this is no minor task. The several classifications into which the different markings fall are so slightly separate that one must needs be a person of extraordinary perception and ability to distinguish between them.
>
> Over Miss Dahm's desk pass the prints of every man and officer of the Navy. Since the war this number has increased



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Delay May Make It Impossible

Hudson production is not keeping pace with Hudson demand.

It is quite probable that those who buy now will be offered premiums for their cars by those who will then want Super-Sixes. Present conditions indicate as much.

Motor cars are now required for more and more needs. Restricted railway facilities make their use more imperative than ever.

The production of cars is diminishing.

Good cars are in great demand.

Prices on some have already been advanced for the second time within the past six months.

Reduced production is responsible.

Cars which have proved their reliability are in first demand. Their supply will be the first to give out.

For two-and-a-half years the Super-Six has led all other fine cars in the volume of sales.

More than 50,000 users know its reliability.

There is no doubt about the Super-Six except how long you will be able to get one.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

from 300,000 to 600,000. So it is obvious that her knowledge of the subject is severely tested by her work.

In taking a finger-print of a recruit in the Navy the impressions of all ten fingers are obtained. A print of these is made and turned over to one of the classification experts, who determines the type of the patterns to which they belong, Such is the work which Miss Dahm performs.

There are four types of finger-prints. If one will study his own thumb-print it will be possible to identify the class to which any thumb belongs. If, after making a print impression, the lines in it appear to slope up and then downward on the other side of the fingers, then the impression is classified as an arch. If the slope is very much marked, reaching a little peak at the highest point, the impression is called a tented arch.

These are the two simplest classifications. The others are slightly more complicated and are harder to identify. There are the loops, the radial and ulnar loops, named for the way in which they curve, and the whorl and the composite loop. These are the different patterns by which all finger-prints are classified, but the different classifications have manifold variations by which it is possible to identify the prints of one person from those of a million others.

The science has determined as many as sixty-five different points of identification in a single print. It is the ability to recognize these marks that distinguishes the expert, and Miss Dahm, altho only twenty-two years old, possesses it to an unusual degree. She has examined thousands of prints since assuming her duties and naturally her knowledge of the subject has increased. Describing the method of recording a finger-print of a recruit, *The Journal* says:

> After the ten finger-prints are successfully classified a numerical rating of the group is given, according to a technical formula. This puts it into a certain numerical class which gives it a particular place in the files. Then the card containing the prints and the rating is actually filed.
>
> The filing-cases of the Identification Bureau are extensive. They line the walls of one of the many rooms and have four or five enlisted jackies constantly at work upon them, filing them accurately, comparing them, and searching for duplicates. Since there are no two persons in a million who have the same print, it is a sure test that when two facsimile records are discovered they belong to the same man. This is one means of finding out whether a man has enlisted twice in the service.
>
> But this is not the reason for stressing this work of obtaining finger-prints of the soldiers, sailors, and marines at the present time. The main object to-day is to classify some infallible material by means of which perfect identification of the American fighters may be made. And the finger-print is infallible.
>
> This office will be the means of allaying the fears of those who are left at home that a son, brother, or father may sleep in an unknown grave. It will avert any such complication as recently happened on the Irish coast when the victims of the sunken transport *Tuscania* were brought to port without means of identification at hand. Every fighter will henceforth be identified by the badge he will wear around his neck, the mark given him in Washington, when his finger-print was taken, and preserved in the Government's permanent record.
>
> Due to the fact that the ranks of the service have been so greatly augmented since the beginning of the war, the headquarters of the Identification Bureau have been enlarged so that now they occupy ten rooms instead of two, as formerly. In these ten rooms the entire process of receiving, classifying, recording, and filing finger-prints is carried on. In addition there is a complete chemical laboratory where the identification-badges are made, for this branch of the work means constant manufacture of these little but very indispensable tags.
>
> These badges are metal and are hung around the neck upon a thin chain. They have on the face an etched replica of the soldier's thumb-print. On the reverse is the name and company identification of the wearer. But in case this name wears off, the print still remains as a permanent mark.
>
> If the man is killed in action and his body recovered, it is very simple to compare his thumb-mark with his badge. If they are the same the badge is retained and transmitted to the office at Washington, where the name and permanent record are on file. In this way his identity can not be lost.

The fingers of the victims of naval disasters are frequently shriveled by exposure to the water, but this does not render the making of a satisfactory print impossible. By means of water injected by a hypodermic-needle the skin is filled out and the original markings restored.

Miss Dahm studied finger-prints for two years with the purpose of obtaining an appointment in one of the New York City Magistrate's offices. Of the work of Uncle Sam's finger-print department and the method employed the writer in *The Journal* says:

> The apparatus for taking the impression consists of a plate of glass and a prepared ink, which is spread on the glass thickly enough to receive a clear impression. Two kinds of impressions are used, "plane" and "rolled."
>
> A plane impression is made by pressing the bulb of the finger, with the plane of the finger-nail parallel to the plane of the glass, on the inked surface. A rolled impression is obtained by placing the side of the finger on the inked plate, with the plane of the finger-nail at right angles to the plane of this glass, and rolling the finger over until it reaches a position where the nail is at right angles with the bulb of the finger, however facing in the opposite direction to its position in the beginning.
>
> This makes a large impression and includes all the points necessary for an accurate classification. Such an operation is followed in the office in regard to all ten fingers. As each finger contains different marks, it constitutes an almost perfect means of identification for every man in the service.
>
> While this office was formerly mainly useful as a means of providing a clue for tracing deserters and finding out whether a recruit had ever enlisted before, it is now assuming a significance as a means of identification of the soldiers, which is more important than any one would have imagined before its war-time possibilities were thought of. Its possibilities have so greatly imprest the heads of the service that it is being constantly enlarged to accommodate the increased work of the war.
>
> The Army maintains a similar bureau. Both bureaus contain a fund of information which is calculated to allay the fears which beset the loved one of every fighter who goes into the war.

PRUSSIA JEERED ALSACE-LORRAINE'S PLEA FOR LIBERTY

"*THE wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine should be righted.*"—President Wilson in his message of January 8, 1918.

That wrong to which the President refers was perpetrated by Prussia in the Treaty of Frankfort, which terminated the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. Within the year following more than 60,000 inhabitants of the former French provinces emigrated to escape the tyranny of the conquerors. After three years of German rule those who remained were granted representation in the German Legislative Assembly, and they promptly exercised that right by electing fifteen "protesters," who bravely voiced the sentiments of the proud tho conquered people who prayed for their liberty.

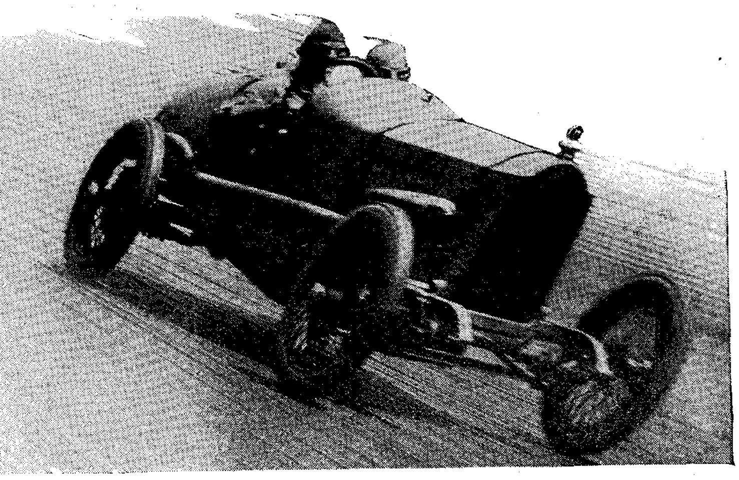
The jeering reception that was accorded to the Deputies by their brutal conquerors is revealed in the stenographic report of the session of the assembly, which has been translated by Mary E. Townsend and is printed in the New York *Evening Post*.

The scene was dramatic even in its uncolored official presentation. The setting was the German Imperial Reichstag on February 18, 1874. Those present: The President of the Reichstag, the Secretary, fifteen Deputies from Alsace-Lorraine, and 397 other members of the Reichstag. Deputy Teutsch, who was selected as spokesman by his colleagues—presumably because he spoke and understood German—requested that he be permitted to speak in French. His request was denied by the President, who declared:

> According to the rules of order and our rational method of procedure, the usual custom will prevail in to-day's session that only German can be spoken in the German Reichstag. [Cheers from the House: "Bravo."] And those Deputies who can not speak German may read a manuscript written in German from the reader's desk. [Cries of "Entirely right."] I shall insist strictly upon the observance of these rules of order under all conditions. ["Bravo."]
>
> DEPUTY TEUTSCH—I have not offered the motion in my own interest, but for the benefit of my Lorraine colleagues, who neither speak nor understand German. We thought that, since Germany has for the first time annexed a French people, who do not speak German, the Reichstag, at least for to-day, might make an exception. I read, speak, and write German, but can not extemporize in it—[interruptions]—so I beg your indulgence, gentlemen—[cries of

Getting More Miles from Your Gasoline

by Ralph De Palma



"For a number of years I have been making a careful study of motor performance and fuel economy.

"My work has been carried on in conjunction with the engineering department of various well known automobile manufacturers. The part that I have taken in various speed events has been almost entirely in connection with this engineering work.

"Therefore, while driving racing cars and endeavoring to get *as much speed as possible out of each gallon of gas*, the real object has been to discover means of getting *more miles per gallon of gas.*

"I do not say this to imply that I have not gone in to win every event possible, but simply to emphasize the fact that racing has always had a more serious side for me—that of gathering necessary information to be utilized in my engineering work.

"As every motorist knows, one of the big problems of recent years has been that of economy. The fuel that we are obliged to use has gradually, yet consistently, deteriorated in quality. Engineers for various automobile companies have spent thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of dollars in an endeavor to solve the problem of getting better performance and greater economy from the present-day gasoline.

"No carburetor has been marketed for passenger cars that will handle this heavier gasoline in a manner to allow the motor to get full efficiency from the gasoline used; *i. e.*, part of the fuel entering the motor is unused. This fact is easily proven by the troubles that motorists today have with carbon. Carbon deposits on the cylinder walls, piston head, and spark plugs are nothing more than heavy residue from the gasoline that is not exploded. A still greater portion of this unused fuel goes out through the exhaust.

"The problem confronting engineers, therefore, has been one of discovering some method whereby the gasoline could be gotten into the cylinders in a form that would insure a combustion of every atom.

"In my engineering experience I never discovered a way to approximate this until I was first induced to give ECCOLENE a trial. This happened seven months ago, and I must say that the results that I have had, and the results that I personally know others to have had, are the only reasons why I am issuing this statement.

"It is my sincere belief that the use of ECCOLENE will be a great boon to motor drivers. I have experimented with it in practically all types and sizes of motors. In an experimental way I have also used ECCOLENE in some of my racing cars. The results have always been the same—freedom from carbon—clean spark plugs at all times—greater acceleration—motor performance better in every way; and with carburetor perfectly adjusted there is a worth while saving in the cost of gasoline."

(*Signed*)

Ralph De Palma

SPECIAL *Above illustration shows Ralph De Palma in his twelve-cylinder racing car. Since the accompanying article was written, Mr. Ralph De Palma, as is generally known, won the annual Memorial Day race at Sheepshead Bay, New York, using ECCOLENE-treated gasoline. Mr. De Palma holds all world's speed records from six minutes to six hours.*

Bellevue, Ohio—New York City Test Run

A recent test of ECCOLENE was made when 10 new six-cylinder cars left Detroit from the factory for New York City. At Bellevue, Ohio, ECCOLENE in proper proportion was added to the gasoline; and regardless of the fact that the motors were new and somewhat stiff, cars with ECCOLENE-treated gasoline showed a decided economy over those using plain gasoline. Following is a complete summary of results:

Recapitulation of trip from Bellevue, Ohio,
to New York City (651 miles) { From 4/24/1918—8 A. M.
To 4/26/1918—9 P. M.

ECCOLENE-TREATED GASOLINE

Car No.	Gasoline Consumed	Miles Per Gallon
1	59½	12.6
2	50	15.6
3	55	13.7
4	53	14.2
5	51	14.8

Average Miles per Gallon...14.2
Gasoline Consumed........268½ Gallons

CARS USING PLAIN GASOLINE

Car No.	Gasoline Consumed	Miles Per Gallon
6	75	10
7	62½	12
8	56	13.4
9	68½	11
10	64	11.5

Average Miles per Gallon....11.5
Total Gasoline Consumed....326 Gallons

Gasoline saved on trip by the use of Eccolene—58 gallons.
Increased mileage, 23.4%.
Cost of Eccolene, 3⅓ qts., at $7.00 per gallon—$4.08.
Saving in Gasoline, 58 gals., at 26¼c.—$15.25.
Saving less cost of Eccolene—$11.15.
Pistons of cars using Eccolene were almost free from carbon; the others were considerably carbonized.

* * * * *

WHAT IS ECCOLENE?

ECCOLENE is a product compounded from seven oils—when added to gasoline in a proportion of one ounce to five gallons it has the following effect:

By a chemical action it breaks up the gasoline coming through the carburetor and so transforms it that *almost every atom will be burned.*

The result is practically perfect combustion—there is no waste, no residue. Maximum efficiency is obtained from every ounce of gasoline used. The motor performance shows almost immediate improvement—you can in thirty minutes running sense the new life, power, smoothness, quick response and greater acceleration.

Best of all, you are actually saving fuel and *getting more miles from your gasoline*, because *all* the fuel is being burned.

The proof of this rests on the fact that the motor in which ECCOLENE is used does not become carbonized—the spark plugs remain clean. Moreover, ECCOLENE also causes such complete combustion that its use gradually causes carbon deposits to disappear, which in itself is proof that the carbon deposits are simply unburned parts of gasoline.

While in the broad sense of the word, ECCOLENE is a new product, we have been manufacturing it for the past two years, and all of this time has been spent thoroughly testing out and proving the product—not simply in demonstrating cars, but in the hands of automobile owners. By personal efforts we have placed ECCOLENE in the hands of owners of practically all the various well known makes of cars, four-cylinder cars, six-cylinder cars, eights and twelves. In many cases car owners have now been using ECCOLENE consistently for nearly two years. We can furnish the evidence of any number of well known business men who have given ECCOLENE a most thorough trial and who today consider it most wasteful to operate their cars on gasoline alone.

ECCOLENE is positively non-volatile. It is in itself not an explosive, and should be compared in no way to ether or picric acid—two highly powerful volatiles which are known to render gasoline much more explosive, but which are harmful and oftentimes dangerous to use, besides being *expensive.* As stated above, ECCOLENE simply acts as a vitalizer in the gasoline by making it completely combustible. It is absolutely non-injurious to any metal.

RESULTS ARE GUARANTEED

We absolutely *guarantee* that ECCOLENE used in your gasoline in the proper proportion will give you a better performing motor, will keep your motor free from carbon, and will give you a decided increase in mileage per gallon of gasoline used. This increase in economy is guaranteed to be at least 25%.

We want every car owner to try ECCOLENE *on a 'money back' guarantee basis.* For this reason, and to introduce the product quickly, we are putting ECCOLENE out in a two-dollar trial size. This size can contains one quart of ECCOLENE, enough for 160 gallons of gasoline.

ECCOLENE is used with the gasoline in proportion of one ounce to five gallons of gasoline with the average four-cylinder car. This means that the two-dollar size is sufficient for from between 2000 to 3000 miles of actual operation, or an average of about one-quarter season's use. For a six-cylinder car the proportion of ECCOLENE to the gallon is slightly greater than that of a four-cylinder, but the gasoline economy is also greater in proportion.

LARGER CAN MORE ECONOMICAL

Large size can of ECCOLENE contains one gallon, and retails at $7.00. This is really the most economical way to buy the product. The seven-dollar can contains enough ECCOLENE for a season's use. It will pay for itself many times over during the season in an actual saving in fuel as well as giving you a better performing motor in every way.

IT IS ALSO SOLD BY THE FIVE-GALLON CAN

ECCOLENE is also sold to owners of large fleets of trucks by the five-gallon can and it is mixed by our formula into the gasoline before the fuel tanks are filled.

ORDER A CAN TODAY

Send the coupon today for the trial size can or the full season's can of ECCOLENE and start getting better performance from your motor at once.

You run absolutely no risk in placing your order for ECCOLENE. As stated above, it is sold on positive guarantee to do what we say and to produce absolute satisfaction for you. If after operating your car 100 miles on ECCOLENE you have not noticed a decided improvement in performance—and reduction of carbon troubles—you have only to return the remainder and we will immediately refund your money.

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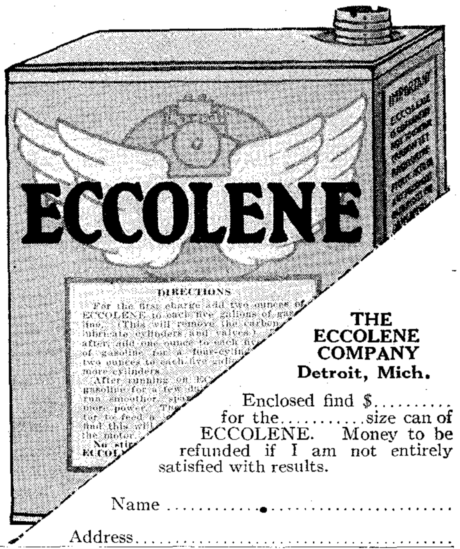

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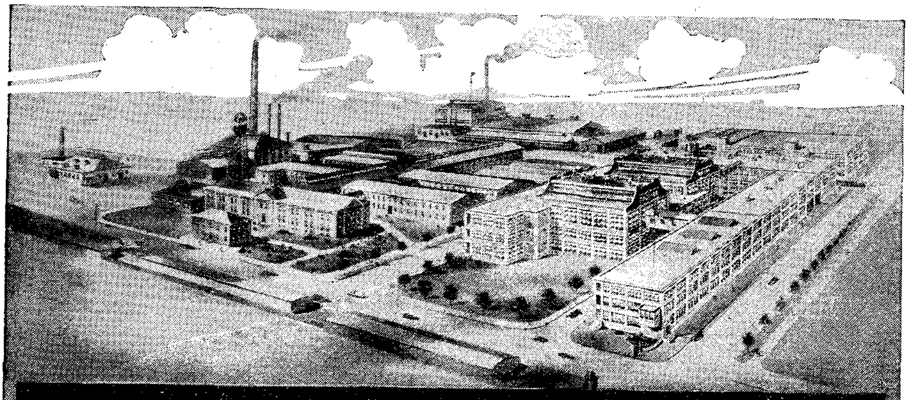

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"Order"]—so I beg some indulgence, gentlemen, regarding the expression of my resolution. ["Oho." Laughter. Cries of "He speaks German anyway."] I assure you, gentlemen, that I am entirely unable to deliver a speech in German, so I will read you a translation. The people of Alsace-Lorraine, whom we represent in the Reichstag—[interruptions]—I bespeak your patience, I shall not be long—[great amusement]—have entrusted to us a mission of especial importance, of which we wish to acquit ourselves to-day. We have the duty of presenting the opinion of our own countrymen concerning the treaty which robbed them of their nationality in the last war with France. It is in the interest of Germany to listen to us, and we beg permission to call your attention to it for a few moments. As a result of the last war your nation has unquestionably the right to demand reparation, but Germany has overstept the rights of a civilized nation—["Oho." Murmurs of disapproval. Cries of "No insults."] Gentlemen, a little patience only. I will not burden you long. Germany has overstept her rights as a civilized nation— [Bell of President. Loud clamors. Cries of "No insults.] Since it has conquered from France—

PRESIDENT—I must interrupt the speaker. Knowing that the treaty right of Germany is unquestioned, and that Germany is strong enough to protect this right, I had decided to allow the honorable Deputy to speak with freedom. But if he, for one moment, from the platform of the German Parliament insults Germany, or denies to her the right and behavior of a civilized nation, I regret to be obliged to call him strictly to order. [Thunderous applause.]

DEPUTY TEUTSCH—Permit me to explain. I intended no insult. [Laughter.] But I am not sufficiently conversant with the German language to appreciate the exact meaning of the words; hence I beg your pardon. But, indeed, I intended no offense. Naturally, I must treat of things which are not pleasant for you to hear, but I desire to insult no one. I would rather, as I intend to show, appeal to the brotherhood of our two peoples. I wish to offend no one, you least of all! [Expressions of great amusement.]

The cries of derision are finally stilled by the President and the Deputy is permitted to continue:

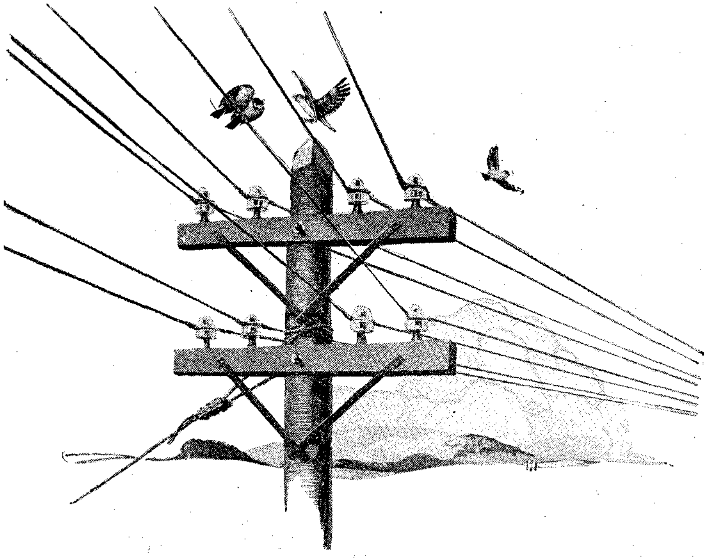
DEPUTY TEUTSCH—Germany, then, has overstept the bounds of her rights, since she has demanded from conquered France the most painful of sacrifices—that of having to see torn from her one and one-half million of her children. In the name of the people of Alsace-Lorraine, we have come to protest against this violence done our country. If in earlier and less civilized times—you force me to change the expression—in other times—it was customary to condemn the confiscation of a land whose subjugation was not complete, even if perpetrated by ignorant and uncultivated people, how much more now is such an act impossible! At the end of a century, which, with entire justice, is regarded as a time of enlightenment and progress, will Germany rob us, yes, bring us into slavery—[laughter]—for is it not a moral slavery, if a people, contrary to its will, be transferred to another country? And yet such an outrage has been inflicted upon a people, inferior to no other in Europe in education and culture—a people who, perhaps, appreciates more than any other the sentiments of justice and honor. [Cries of derision.] I thank you, gentlemen,

> your interruption honors me. [Cry from the Right: "Don't mention it!"]
>
> Should one wish to justify the present decision, that our country has been ceded by a legal treaty, we would reply that such a treaty contravenes, in the most unmistakable manner, the intelligence as well as the fundamentals of justice. Men, possest of soul and intelligence, can not be handled nor exchanged like lifeless chattels, and treaties which have that for their purpose are patently in contradiction to all justice.
>
> Should you really wish to give an appearance of justice to this annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, you should at least consult the wishes of the annexed people.
>
> Even that despot, Napoleon III., to whose madman's policy we are indebted to-day for our sufferings, never would annex a country, until he had taken the opinion of the inhabitants. [Tumultuous long-continued laughter. Cries of "Capital," "Delicious," "That was merely a pretense."] In reality, his plebiscites were discreditable, but at least they had the appearance of justice, which is more than your act has. [Tumultuous, long-sustained laughter. Cries of "Capital," "Nothing but pretense."]

Discussing the grounds upon which Germany based her action, the Deputy asked if the assertion that they were "brothers" was a bitter joke, declaring, "We can never recognize the same family ties." Almost prophetic was his picture of the future, should Germany persist in her policy of increasing armaments and "extending power of might," as he boldly charged:

> No, the real reason why you have made us your vassals is to be found in the unexpected greatness of your triumph. You were drunk with victory! But after that unequaled feat of arms, Germany, by her magnanimous conduct, could have not only won the admiration of the whole world, but even the sympathy of her conquered enemies. Then, upon Germany alone it depended to effect a disarmament of Europe, and for a long time, perhaps forever, to have made an end of those bloody wars which divide neighboring nationalities. All that was necessary was for you to have then foregone all thought of territorial aggrandizement and to have left intact the boundaries of France. Indeed, had Germany done, what one could with the utmost justice have expected from a civilized [correcting himself] liberal nation, so would you be regarded to-day with the highest esteem by all peoples and be recognized as the noblest and most generous nation of Europe! [Expressions of great amusement.]
>
> But because in 1871 you recklessly disregarded all counsels of moderation, what have you earned? All the nations of Europe mistrust the ever-extending power of your might and your ever-increasing armaments. To strengthen her military reputation—which can never conduce to the real welfare of a people—Germany has sacrificed everything, expended tremendous sums of money, and will now still further increase her army. What, gentlemen, will the near future bring you? Instead of an era of peace and unity among nations, which you could so easily have created in 1871, we have, we say it with horror and sorrow, nothing else to expect but new wars, new disasters, new sacrifices which death will demand from your own people. [Great disorder in the House.]

The discussion is finally closed by vote



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of the Reichstag, and Deputy Teutsch, accorded the floor, thus concludes his plea:

The discussion is closed by vote of the House. We, therefore, leave (*verlassen*) ourselves to God and to the verdict of Europe.

Deputy Nordeck, Baron of Rabenau—Then you are indeed lost (*verlassen*).

President—We now take the vote upon the resolution. The Secretary will read it.

Secretary—May it please the Reichstag to decide: That the people of Alsace-Lorraine, who, without having been consulted, have been annexed to the German Empire by the Treaty of Frankfort, shall be called upon to pronounce upon this annexation.

President—Those in favor of the resolution will rise. [A few deputies rise. The deputies from Alsace-Lorraine remain seated.]

[Great amusement evinced.]

[The deputies from Alsace-Lorraine are ignorant of the procedure and unfamiliar with the language, hence they vote against their own resolution, with the majority. Transl.]

President—The resolution is lost.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

Frank Proudfoot Jarvis takes war very much as it comes—mud and shells alike—without complaint, indeed, with merry quip. He has been at the Front with the First Canadian Mounted Rifles for three years, and his sense of humor and the joy of life still survive. In a letter dated, "Somewhere in Mud, 17th of Ireland," and which is printed in *Leslie's Weekly*, he writes to his brother, Paul Jarvis, of New York:

Dear Old Top:

I had expected to be in gay (?) Paree on furlough at this time, swinging down the Boys de Belogne with girls de Belogne on each arm, but this is postponed till April. The papers say that von Hindy has ordered dinner for himself and the Clown Prince on April Fools' day, and, if we meet, there will be a sound of deviltry by night and a Waterloo that will cause the princelet to wireless his dad:

> Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
> The saddest are these, we're "soaked" again.

However that may be, here I am sitting in a shed, with a sheepskin over my shoulders, looking like a lady—but not smelling like one. Fritz is acting rather nasty, sending us his R.S.V.P.'s by the air-line, and we reply P. D. Q., and the "wake" is a howling success as the big bulls and the little terriers "barcarole." And speaking of wakes, I was awake myself the other night in my hut and the Gothas were whirring overhead and Fritz pulling the string every now and then. It was pitch-dark and a big Bertha had just shaken all creation, when I overheard two "blimeys" fanning buckwheat while they hunted a shell-hole.

"Where are yer, Bill?" asked one.

"I'm 'ere," says Bill.

"Where's 'ere?" says his pal.

"'Ow the blinkin' 'ell do I know where 'ere is?" says Bill.

Just then Fritz put one alongside of my hut and snuffed out all the candles, but thanks to the good old soft mud—and how we have cussed that mud!—I am writing to you, Old Top, to-night. I expect to be on the hike again in a day or so, I know not where and I do not care. All places look alike to this old kid. They can set me down in a field of mud and inside of forty-eight hours I have got a home fit for a prince, or a ground-hog—sometimes I am living several feet under ground and other times I am living in a tent, a hut, a stable, barn, shed, and, when in luck, in some deserted château.

Jarvis unquestionably has tried out a number of sleeping-places, but none—as he describes them—would be at all likely to wake the soul to a riot of rime, one would think. And yet, lying on his back looking up at a twinkling star through a hole in the roof seems to have started a train of verse in his brain, for he writes:

I got to cogitating about a lot of things, and for the first time in my life I found rimes running through what I am pleased to call my mind. So, I lighted my dip and jotted down the enclosed doggerel. They say it is a bad sign when a man starts to write poetry, but I don't for a moment think any one would call this by that name or that I shall even be acclaimed a *Back*yard Kipling. Besides, as I flourish under the sobriquet "Bully Beef," owing to my major-general proportions, I am certainly no Longfellow. But here it is, such as it is:

WHERE DO I SLEEP NEXT?

I've slept in cradles,
  I've slept in arms,
I was a baby then—
  Unconscious of war's alarms.

I've slept on the prairie
  Shooting the duck and the goose,
I've slept in the bush
  Hunting the elk and the moose.

I've slept on steamboats
  With my bed on the deck,
And I've slept in church
  With a kink in my neck.

I've slept in fields,
  Under the stars,
And I've slept on trains
  In old box cars.

I've slept in beds
  Of purple and gold,
I've slept out in Flanders
  In the mud and the cold.

I've slept in dugouts
  With the rat and the louse,
And I've slept in France
  In a fairly good house.

I've slept in barns
  On beds of straw,
I've slept in sheds
  Wi nae bed at a'.

I'm sleeping now
  On a stretcher of wire,
And I pray my last sleep
  Will be near a fire.

I'm tired of the wet,
  The mud, and the cold,
And I won't be sorry
  When I sleep in the Fold.

"Taps," Bon swear,
As usual,
HUMBLEHOOF.

Rhea Hanton, of Oil City, Pa., was still behind the lines when he wrote to his father in May. Altho he hadn't then heard the sound of German guns, his letter, which

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FLavo FLour mills (more than 1300 in number), throughout this country, are relieving the railroads of an unnecessary burden of no less than twenty-four trains of thirty-one cars each, daily, by the community milling of home-grown wheat. These mills eliminate needless shipping of wheat to far away mills and the return haulage of flour to the people who grew the grain.

Hundreds of other small local mills where FLavo FLour is not yet made, are performing a similar national service.

Serving the Community

You, too, can contribute to the war on waste, and at the same time, serve your local community. When you *do* use wheat products, use flour and feed made from wheat grown at home, milled at home and sold at home to home people.

Thus you will help reduce a traffic congestion that hinders the winning of the war. You will comply with the Food Administration's request that you buy home produced goods.

Serving Yourself

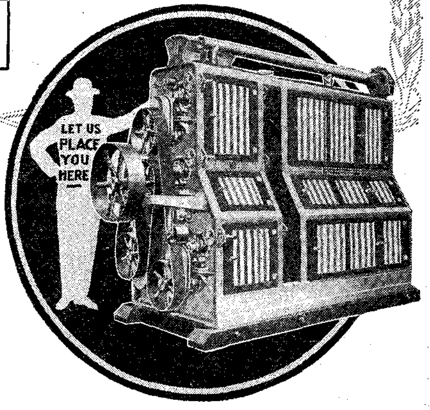
The needs of the war require that you use wheat substitutes wherever possible. But in using the necessary wheat flour, be sure you use FLavo FLour.

Made by a new process of milling, it retains the essential oils containing the rich, nut-like flavor of the wheat berry. "FLavo" is more nutritious than other flours. Used with substitutes, its flavor predominates and will please you.

If FLavo FLour cannot be obtained in your community, then ask for the **best** local brand.

"Help Win the War"

During the period of the War, we will not sell an American Midget Marvel Mill unless its purpose is to supply the local needs of a community, or our Government, with flour and feed.



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The American (Midget) Marvel Mill requires one-half less power and labor than any other process producing its equivalent in flour and yield.

If FLavo FLour is not yet made in your community, it would be both patriotic and profitable for you to look into this opportunity. This splendid and dignified business, in many communities, awaits the right man. Write for full information.

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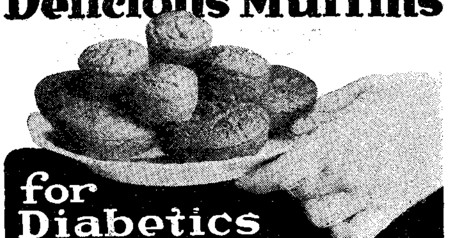

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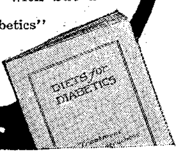


the Oil City *Derrick* prints, contains an interesting description of the French village in which he is billeted. He says:

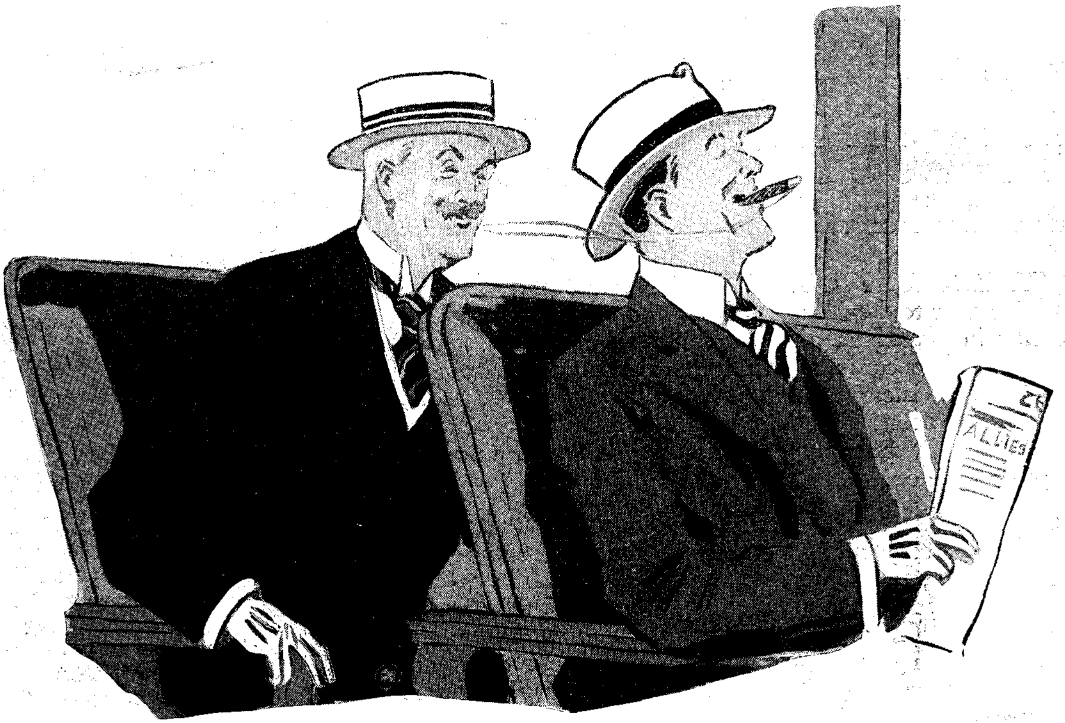
> Am expecting a move about the last of this month to a place called "Blank," in the language of the censor; and it is possible that business will pick up a little.
>
> In our village the mud has all dried up. The sun shines often, and the trees and hills are just turning green, and my predictions are fulfilled—it certainly is a nice spot.
>
> I like to watch the people best of all, and a hundred times a day I think, "If I only had a camera!" Don't send me one, tho, because I would not be allowed to use it. But there surely are some fine subjects—for instance, an old lady whom I saw to-day in a rickety two-wheeled cart, driving a very small and forlorn-looking jackass. She kept prodding him continually with a stick and screaming the French equivalent for "Get up"; but if she hoped to get him off a walk she was disappointed.
>
> The wheelbarrow is the most popular means of transportation over here, and several times I have seen a little girl who lives near by taking home an enormous loaf of bread in a wheelbarrow.
>
> Monday is wash-day here as in the States, and every Monday morning the women load their wheelbarrows with the family wash and take it to the brook and get busy. Soap is very scarce and fuel for heating water is more so, so they wash the clothes by the interesting process of wetting them in the brook, laying them on a stone, and then beating them with a club or paddle. These seem harsh measures, but they do the work.
>
> The village also boasts a "newsboy," aged about seventy-five, who appears on the square every day with his papers. Before making his rounds he takes a position near the band-stand and makes a neat speech, with gestures, concerning the news of the day. Of course he speaks only French, but our boys always give him three cheers when he finishes. Then he comes among us, saying, "New York, New York," meaning that he is selling the European edition of the New York *Herald*, which is printed at Paris in English.

Another ancient custom which interests him is the town-crier, of whom he writes:

> He appears when he has anything of importance to divulge, with a drum apparently as ancient as himself, which he beats until he has attracted the attention of the public. Then he produces his documents, reads them in a very loud voice, beats his drum some more, and departs with much dignity.
>
> There is the village drunk, who never sobers up; the village constable, whose principal duties appear to be arresting the said drunk and chasing the small boys, whom he never catches; the mayor, who wears leather shoes every day; and the little Belgian refugee whose parents were killed and who had his foot cut off by the Germans.
>
> My French doesn't improve much. I carry a small dictionary, printed in French and English, and it is useful, but I wish these people could talk good, honest United States. It is discouraging to have to dig for "the book" whenever you want to say something; and even then you may pronounce the word wrong, and it sounds like something else, and they get mad and walk away.
>
> Here the boys all wear long black aprons over their other clothes. At a distance they look like girls, but they act just like the kids at home. Wild Indians are tame in comparison. When a mother punishes one of them she don't spank him in the good old-fashioned way—instead she bangs him across the head with her open hand until he subsides, and, considering the hand of the average woman hereabouts, I would prefer a wallop with a club.
>
> Occasionally we see a French soldier home on furlough. He will stay a few days, and then back to the Front. Small as the village is, several hundred of the men have been killed. I like the spirit of France. It is a wonderful country, full of wonderful people, and they have shown themselves to be the finest fighters of them all. There are also a few Italian and Russian soldiers here, as well as German prisoners and Belgian refugees. You see we are a very cosmopolitan village, as they say in New York.

One almost feels that he is looking through a periscope in a shell-hole observation-post into the country occupied by the *Boche* when he reads E. T. Whitney's letter to his father in New Bedford, which is printed in the New Bedford *Mercury*. Mr. Whitney writes:

> Yesterday, having a day of leisure, I improved the opportunity to look over this devastated field of battle. Our farthest post to the front here is reached by going down a decline dugout of the plain. About twenty-five feet down one enters a door and passes through many cloth curtains hung for protection against gas, through a store-room, a kitchen, an operating-room, an officers' living-room, to our room, where we sleep on stretchers. This room is some fifty feet in and sixty feet underground, where we can not hear the sound of the big guns but can feel the vibration. From this post I entered a deep trench that led eventually to an observation-post. This post is constructed of solid concrete, is most substantially built, and is furnished with a periscope, through which I could look away over on to German territory.
>
> A train of troops was moving along, and I could see the various trenches, a factory spouting smoke, and thought I detected a German sniper, but he almost instantly disappeared from sight. A colonel of the French Army came in, and after making observations for a while through the periscope, took up the telephone and gave some directions to his big batteries some miles in the rear. Almost instantly outgoing shells were passing over us. He invited me to look through the glass at a point he designated, to observe a hill, where he had located a battery, being blown to pieces. Satisfied he had destroyed the battery, he departed, ordering the firing discontinued.
>
> I had a pleasant chat in this observation-post with a messenger who told me of his work. He takes dispatches out to the front-line shell-holes. There are no front-line trenches here and no communicating trenches to the consolidated string of shell-craters that serve as substitutes. Supplies and troops for relief go forward at night, under the cover of darkness, but during the day there is no way of communication except by messenger, for German efficiency has devised instruments by which they can listen in on telephone messages. The hazardous work of delivering dispatches to the officers in these front-line shell-holes is intrusted to this man, and to get



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"I'll tell you who discovered Ricoro," said the commuter. "It was an examiner for life insurance. I offered him a cigar—a big, black, beribboned de Moneyo.

" 'No, thanks,' he said, 'I smoke for pleasure,' and he handed me a fine, long, trim cigar that looked as good as a delayed dividend.

" 'Here's a smoke that won't get your nerves or your pocketbook,' he said; 'it's a Ricoro; Invincible size, 3 for 25c.'

"I lit the Ricoro going home that afternoon on the 5.15.

" 'Why so happy?' asked a friend back of me.

" 'Why, I discovered Ricoro today. That's enough to make any man happy.' "

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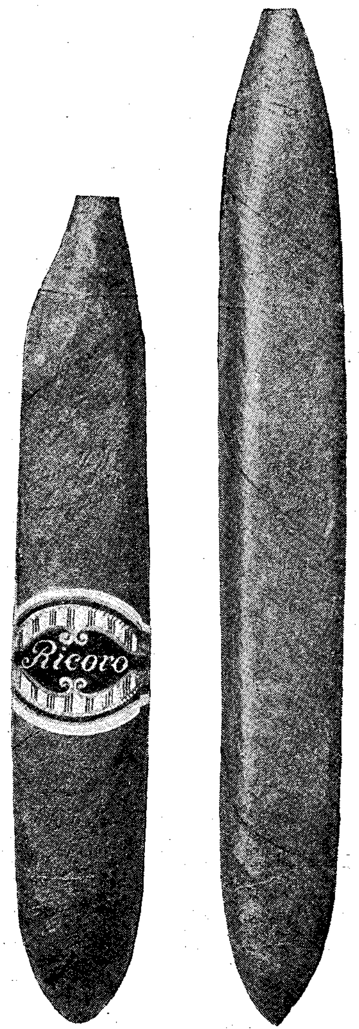

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Imported from Porto Rico

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Over 1200 Stores Operated in Over 500 Cities. General Offices, New York there he must run for it from hole to hole under a constant fusillade of shots. He will often lie under cover for a long time, until he thinks the enemy are lulled into a belief that they have got him, when he will jump up and make for a hole farther forward, locating his next attempt as he runs. Does any one imagine he is doing this work for the Government's pay of some six cents a day? And when he has 'gone west'—for the Hun will get him—always there is another to volunteer for his place. They are brave little men, these Frenchmen.

Upon leaving this observation-post Whitney's attention was attracted to an airplane duel that was being fought between French and German pilots directly over his head, and he writes:

> Both pilots were skilled tacticians and maneuvered for nearly fifteen minutes, rising, diving, and circling each other to secure the advantage of position. It was a fascinating and exciting contest to watch, and ended with the German machine receiving injuries that caused it to flutter like a leaf slowly to earth behind our lines, where the observer and his pilot were both taken prisoners, uninjured.
>
> We had been directed to a distant hill, where we could see things of gruesome interest. In going there we passed along the trenches where the Germans made their last and farthest charge in this section, when the French guns had but three rounds of ammunition left, all that stood between German victory and French annihilation; but those three rounds saved the day. If the Hun had only known, it might have been a different result, but his "*Gott mit uns*" was looking in a different direction that day. After they had stopt the *Boche*, the French advanced in the next twelve hours over territory that had occupied the Germans a month and a half in pounding to pieces and slowly taking.

Here is a tragic tale of a mother—a woman of sixty—wandering half-crazed through the war-burdened country in search of her two boys who were fighting for France and the world. The Germans who invaded the village in which she had lived shot and killed her husband when he attempted to protect his daughter from the insults of the conquerors. The story is told in a letter written to friends at home by Lieut. Carl A. Johnson, of the 126th Regiment, U. S. A., formerly of the 32d Regiment, Michigan National Guard, and is printed in the Grand Rapids *News*. The Lieutenant writes:

> You must come here to know to what extent human suffering can throw a nation into grief, but even being here and seeing for yourself the things which are a part of our daily lives you can not understand whence come the hope and the faith which keep France alive long after her blood has turned white.
>
> We saw it all to-day—all in one.
>
> I said it was late. By that I mean I should be in bed, but I can not go to bed to-night without recording something which transpired here to-day, which may give you at home a glimpse into the sorrow which has come to this land.
>
> A woman of sixty years or more came to this little French town in which your Michigan boys are billeted. She was on her way—she knew not where. As she

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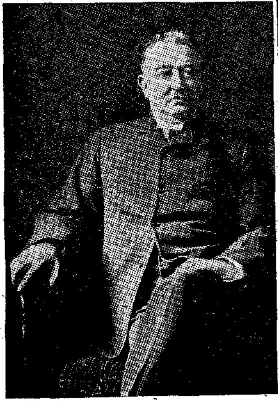

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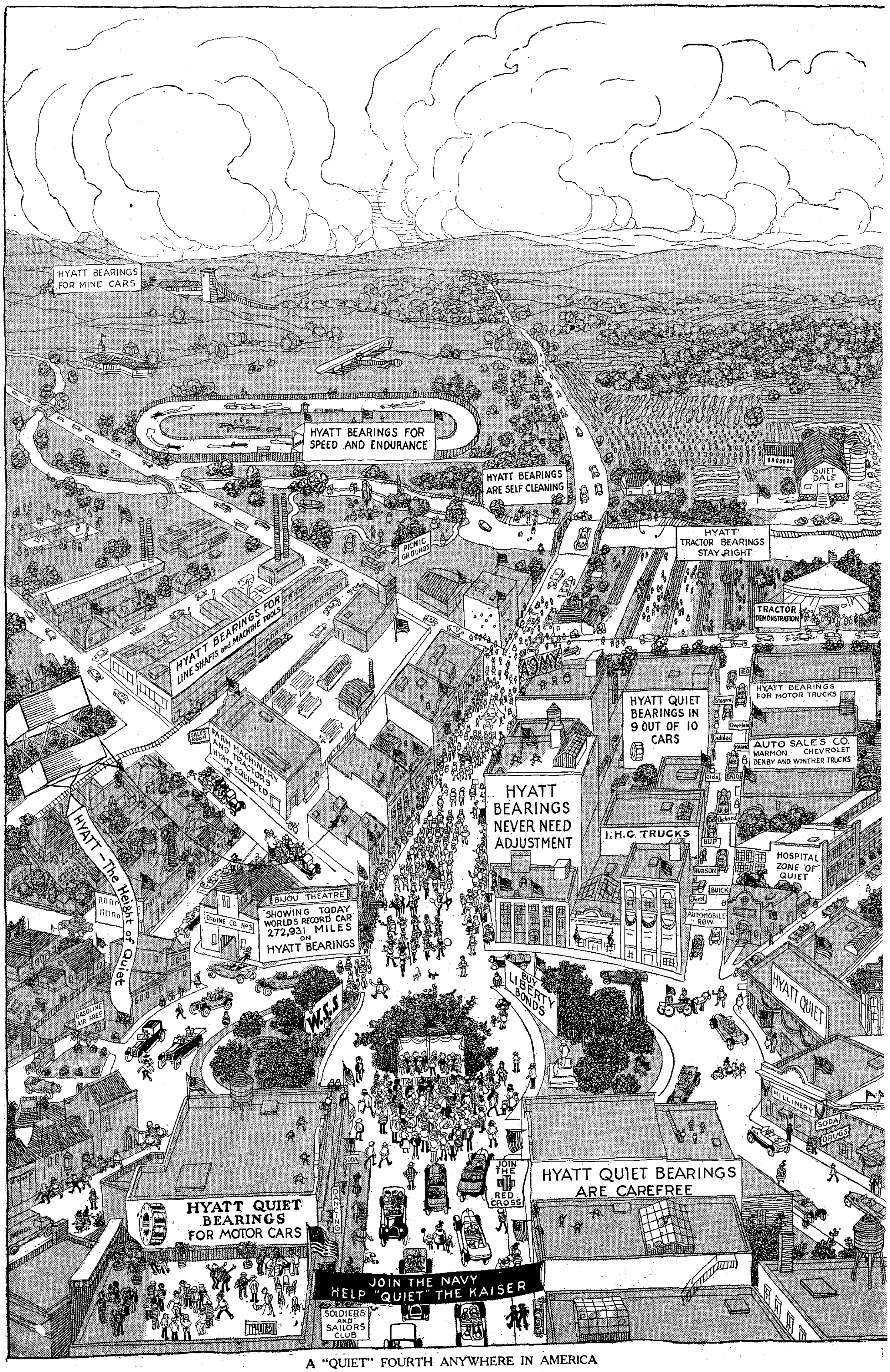

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entered the village over the muddy and rocky road, every American soldier stopt and gazed at her. She was old and wrinkled, ragged and dirty. Her feet were bare and bleeding, and as she trudged on she mumbled incoherently while poking her stick at loose stones and swinging a dirty cloth bag in which were contained all her earthly belongings. In all my experience, included in which were a number of years as police reporter, I have beheld no sight which so gript my heart and weighed down my soul as the plight of this wretched human being.

She stopt at a little store in our village for rest and a charity draft of the *vin rouge*, the national drink. The soldiers gathered about her in wonderment and pity, and a corporal in Company L, who is of French extraction and who can speak the language, engaged her in conversation. You may have seen miserable homes in America, you may have heard pitiful tales of domestic misfortune, you may have wiped your eyes at touching scenes on the stage, but never could you in the wildest flight of imagination conceive of a scene like this.

Before the war this woman, whose features still showed traces of a refinement and beauty—now almost extinct in the suffering women of northern France—lived near the border of France and Germany. She was the mother in a happy family consisting of a providing father, a daughter, and two sons. When the Huns came with their tyranny and lust for blood, the candle of happiness in this home was blown out.

The Huns captured the town, seized the food, mistreated the old and young, subjecting the daughter in this once happy home to the most vulgar and inhuman indecencies. The husband and father was shot when he endeavored in a feeble way to protect his daughter.

"The lustful Hun drove him mad," said the old woman, "but he was no match for the Uhlan. With one hand on his throat the Uhlan held him in a corner while with his other fist he beat him into insensibility.

"Like a wild woman I shrieked and scratched with my finger-nails at the eyes of the intruder," she yelled in French, while enacting the scene before us, "but I could do nothing with him. My daughter was in a half-conscious state, limp, and helpless."

Her next conscious thought, she said, was when more soldiers entered the house, dragged the half-dead man from the floor to the street, where with a score of other older citizens he was shot and killed.

The battle raged for days around the little village, and with her daughter the old woman became a refugee, fleeing with what few things they could carry in a bag. The Lieutenant continues:

From one village to another they fled, until the girl, exhausted and suffering from her ill-treatment, died one night upon the roadside. The mother learned simultaneously that one of her sons had been killed in action. Where the other was she did not know.

Crazed with grief, this poor woman began to wander like a lost soul, going here and there without object or aim. For four years she has walked over the hills of France that still remain untouched by shell and shrapnel. For four years she has waited for the hand of God to avenge her suffering.

The narrative was at an end. It is no reflection on the strength or bravery of your Michigan lads to say that there wasn't a dry eye among those who heard that story. The woman collapsed and sat sobbing on the platform leading to the little store.

Suddenly she arose, raised her hands toward the heavens and her broken voice rang out in the stirring strains of "The Marseillaise." She still believed in her country, that France would live and that somewhere there was a God. She knew, and every soldier about her knew, that there can be but one outcome, and every Michigan boy was a better soldier and a better man for having seen and heard her.

They wanted her to stay. They took up a collection. One of the boys who didn't have any money gave her a pair of army socks. Another purchased a pair of shoes at the little store. Another gave her his Red-Cross scarf.

But she would not stay. She had to be on her way, she said. There was still another boy waiting for her somewhere. She had to find him. And she trudged on, poor, bleeding soul, over more rocky roads and muddy hills.

An hour later the mail-pouch came in—mail from home. With the mail were several bundles of the Grand Rapids *News*. In one issue we read an account of the address of Mrs. Henry Beach Needham, given at Powers Theater. Doubtless there were hundreds of people to hear her. The account states "the lecture netted $1,000 for war-work relief in France."

One thousand dollars from an audience which nearly filled Powers Theater. Perhaps it was much. I may be wrong in not thinking so. Perhaps you are heavily burdened with campaigns and drives and taxes, but we seem to have forgotten that here.

Every Michigan soldier who heard this woman's story gave, or tried to give, her something, whether he had any money or not. Some borrowed from others to buy her a little food. Money has ceased to be a part of our lives here. We give most of our money away and will give our lives, if need be, that our mothers will not need to suffer the fate of this woman.

Relief for Dr. Muck.—" Anyhow, there is one big relief for Doc Muck. In that internment-camp they won't be pestering him all the time to play " The Star-Spangled Banner."—*Springfield Union.*

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

They Are So Careless.—Hippopotamus meat is said to be as good as pork, but the chances are that a lot of hippopotamuses running about would muss up a back yard almost as much as chickens.—*Marion (Ohio) Star.*

Dad's Confession.—" Father," said the small boy, "what is constructive criticism?"

" Constructive criticism, my son, is your own line of talk which, if offered by some one else, would be called ordinary faultfinding."—*Washington Star.*

Cheerless Future.—We sometimes wonder if it ever occurs to Austria that all she has to hope for even in the event of glorious and complete ultimate victory is to be bossed around for the rest of her natural life by a beery megalomaniac.—*Ohio State Journal.*

What Ya Mean—Attics?

Poets in the olden
Times used to live
Up in attics, but
Nowadays the attics
Of many poets are
Unoccupied.

—*St. Louis Star.*

Doctor's Only Chance.—Wife—" Hello ! Dr. Bunyun? Yes? Come right away. Mr. Little has another one of his spells."

Doctor (half hour later)—" Why didn't you send for me sooner? You should not have waited till your husband was unconscious."

Wife—"Well, as long as he had his senses he wouldn't let me send for you."—*New York Evening World.*

How Griggs Saved $10.—" Any restitution Germany offers to the Allies will be offered, you may be sure, in the spirit of Griggs."

The speaker was Edward Hungerford, the advertising expert.

" Griggs and Miggs," he went on, " were kidnaped by bandits and shut up in a cave.

" ' They'll take every cent we've got on us,' moaned Miggs. ' Every blessed cent.'

" ' They will, eh? ' said Griggs, thoughtfully.

" ' They sure will.'

" Griggs peeled a ten-spot from his roll.

" ' Here, Miggs,' he said, ' here is that ten dollars I've been owin' you for so long.' "—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Real Yankee Language.—A French soldier who came proudly up to an American in a certain headquarters town the other day asked:

" You spik French? "

" Nope," answered the American, " not yet."

The Frenchman smiled complacently.

" Aye spik Eengleesh," he said. The American grinned and the Frenchman looked about for some means to show his prowess in the foreign tongue. At that moment a French girl, very neat and trim in her peaked hat, long coat, and high laced boots, came along. The Frenchman jerked his head toward her, looked knowingly at the American, and said triumphantly: " Chicken."

The American roared.

" Shake," he said, extending his hand. " You don't speak English; you speak American."—*London Opinion.*

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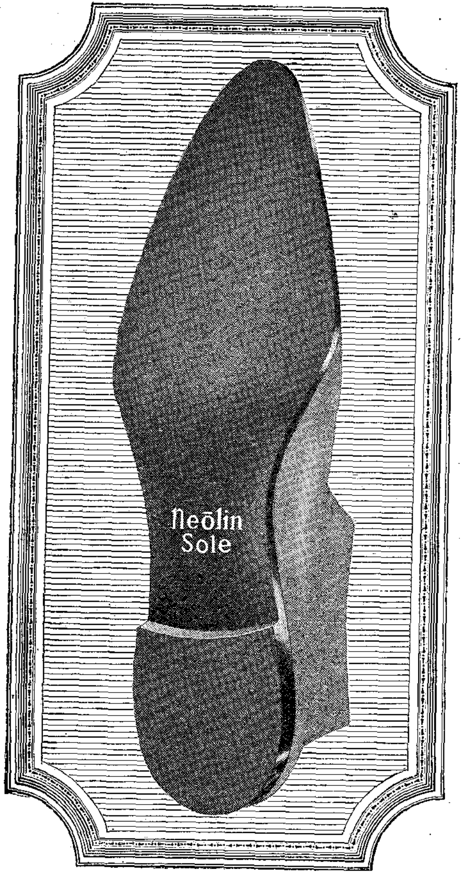

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So Was Hubby.—"My dear, the doctor says I'm in need of a little change."

"Then ask him to give it to you. He's got the last of mine."—*Baltimore American.*

Political Evolution.—"Do you believe in evolution?"

"Can't help believing," replied Senator Sorghum, "after seeing how many varieties of politicians a bull moose can develop."—*Washington Star.*

Remarkable Cure.—Doctor—"Did that cure for deafness really help your brother?"

Pat—"Sure enough; he hadn't heard a sound for years, and the day after he took that medicine he heard from a friend in America."—*New York American.*

Yes, Why, Russia?—After biting off a Slavonic ear in the first act, throwing her off the bridge in the second, kicking her in the eye in the third, Germany now exclaims as the curtain rises on the fourth, "Why do you not love me, Russia?"—*Kansas City Times.*

The Limit in Collars.—The Knut—"It's simply absurd! What's the use of showing me low-cut collars like these? Do you mean to say you keep nothing taller?"

Shop-girl—"I'm sorry, but our next size is cuffs."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal.*

She Knew the Symptoms.—"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins in a tone that was kind but firm, "did you tell me you were up late last night with a sick friend?"

"Yes."

"What made your friend feel sick? Was he a heavy loser?"—*Washington Item.*

Not a New Idea to Him.—"Now, Lieutenant Tompkins," said the general, "you have the battalion in quarter column, facing south—how would you get it into line, in the quickest possible way, facing northeast?"

"Well, sir," said the lieutenant, after a moment's fruitless consideration, "do you know, that's what I've often wondered."—*Boston Transcript.*

Words Could Not Hurt.—"James," said Mrs. Mellow to the man servant, "can you find out whether the tinned salmon was all eaten last night? I don't want to ask the new cook, because she may have eaten it, and then she would feel uncomfortable."

"Please, ma'am," replied James, "the new cook ate all the salmon, an' no matter what you was to say to her you couldn't make her more uncomfortable than she is now."—*Baltimore American.*

Time to Resign.—A retired army officer tells of an army examiner who had before him a very dull candidate. The man proving, apparently, unable to make response to the most simple questions, the examiner finally grew impatient and, quite sarcastically, put this question:

"Let it be supposed that you are a captain in command of infantry. In your rear is an impassable abyss. On both sides of you there rise perpendicular rocks of tremendous height. In front of you lies the enemy, outnumbering you ten to one. What, sir, in such an emergency, would you do?"

"I think, sir," said the aspirant for military distinction, "I would resign."—*Harper's Monthly.*

CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE

June 19.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the French Army in France states that an assault by large units of German shock troops that had been concentrated on the western side of Reims between Vrigny and Ormes was met by a tremendous French fire and was unable to make the slightest progress.

The French official account states that after violent preparatory fire the enemy infantry attacked the French positions from Vrigny to La Pompelle, but was successfully resisted. Violent assaults around Reims were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. Germans who had penetrated the woods northeast of Sillery were driven out. Prisoners assert that three divisions participated in the attack on Reims and were ordered to take the city at any cost.

The British official report states that prisoners and a machine gun were captured in a raid northeast of Béthune during the night. Hostile artillery was reported to be more active in the Albert sector, near Mericourt and Merris on the Flanders front. A post taken by the enemy in the Vieux Berquin sector was recaptured with prisoners and two machine guns.

Berlin reports that the artillery-battle was revived in a few sectors. Assaults by the French in the Villers-Cotterêts Wood are said to have failed while the German line is admitted to have been prest back later. The German artillery and mine-throwers are said to have directed strong fire on Allied positions near Reims.

June 20.—Paris reports that military operations in France were confined to raids and artillery exchanges. The British and French lines were advanced by successful operations.

The French official report states that there was intermittent artillery-fire between Montdidier and the Oise. French detachments penetrated enemy positions in the region of Chaume Wood, bringing back 20 prisoners.

The British report two successful night raids northeast of Méteren and the advance of their lines northwest of Merris. Raids in the neighborhood of Boyelles, Lens, and Givenchy and in the Strazeele and Ypres sectors were carried out successfully, prisoners and three machine guns being captured.

Berlin reports that small attacks by the Allies near Noyon and the Château Thierry failed with heavy losses. Increased activity on the entire Front is noted.

June 21.—London reports little activity on the fighting fronts in France except in the American sectors.

The British official report states that raids in Aveluy Wood and on both sides of the Scarpe resulted in the capture of prisoners and machine guns. Attempts by the enemy to recapture ground gained northwest of Merris were repulsed.

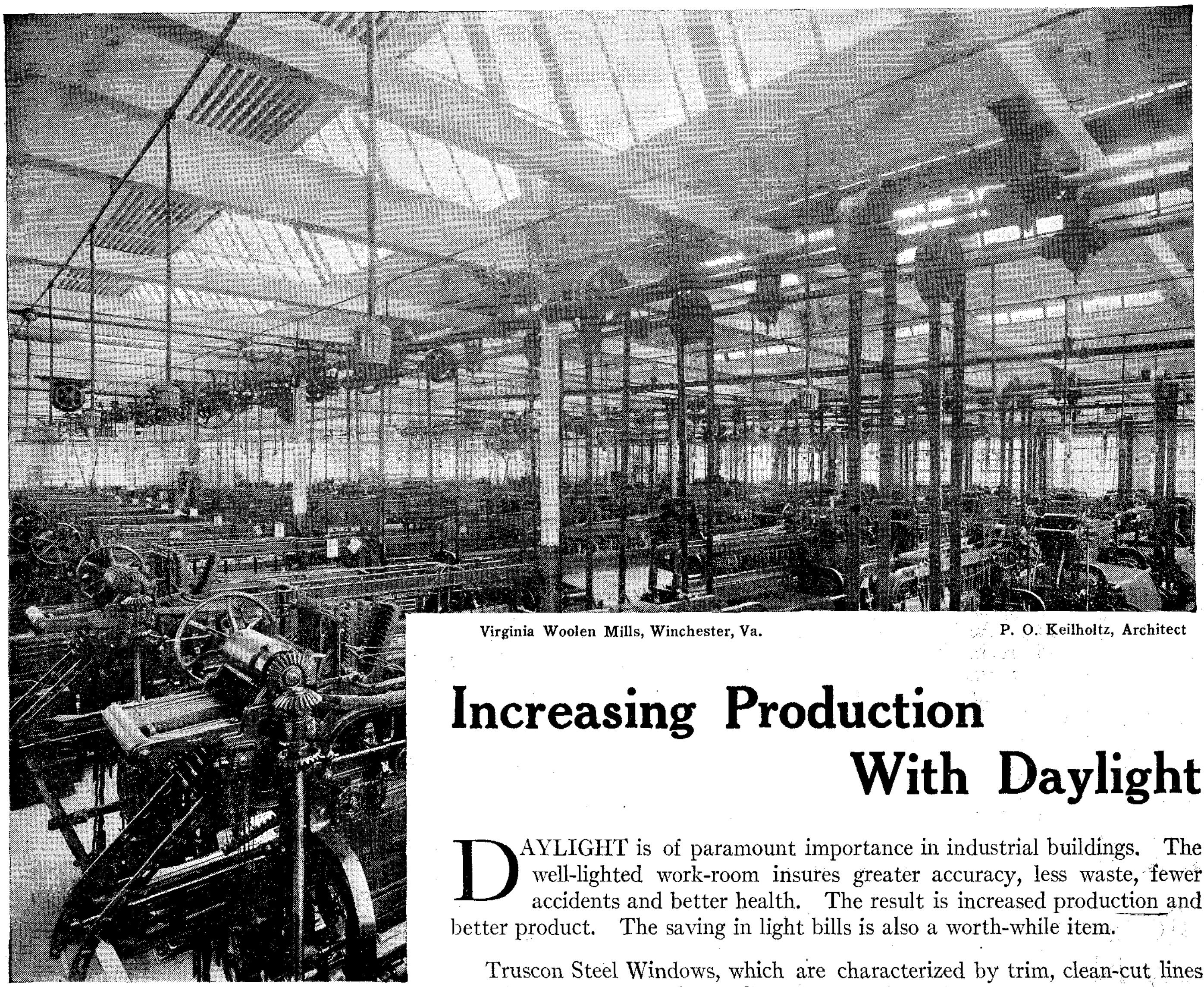
The French report improving their positions north of Faverolles and south of Hautvesnes.

Berlin reports that British attacks northeast of Merris and north of Albert broke down.

June 22.—London reports that only a few minor raids marked the day's operations in France and Flanders.

The French official report states that German raids in the region of Belloy were repulsed. The French penetrated the enemy lines southeast of St. Maur and brought back prisoners.

The British report that slight casualties



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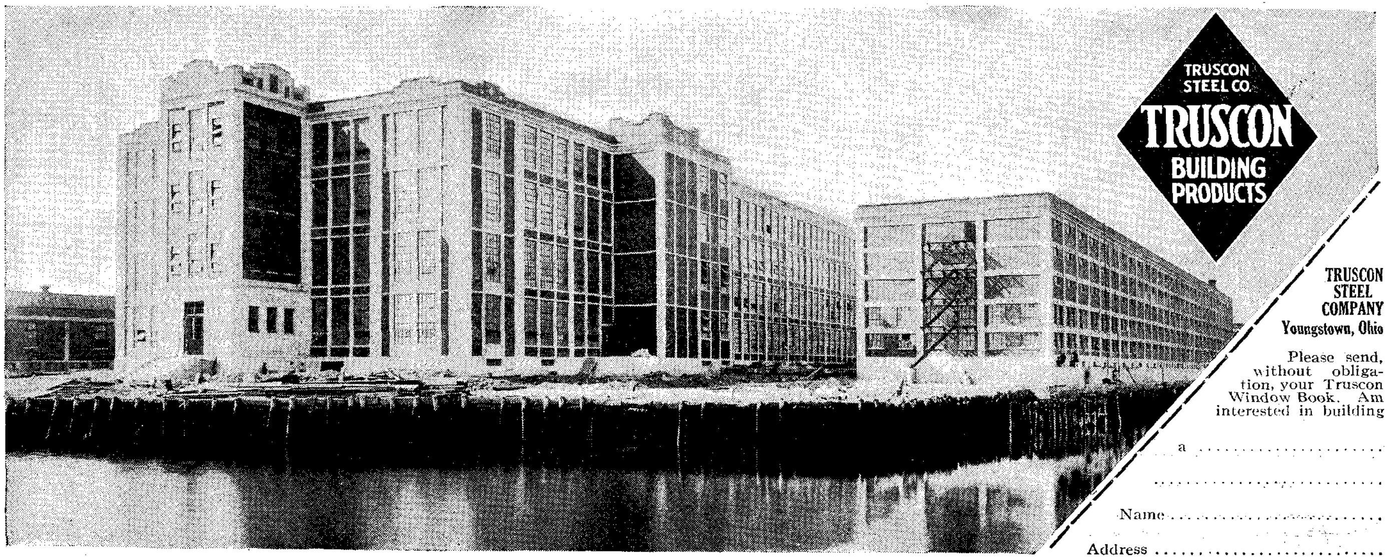

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were inflicted and a few prisoners taken in raids and patrol encounters in the Villers-Bretonneux and Strazeele sectors.

The German official report states that between Arras and Albert violent partial thrusts by the Allies met with failure. British detachments are declared to have been driven back on both sides of the Scarpe.

Lively action is reported between the Oise and the Marne. French and American troops are alleged to have been repulsed with great slaughter northwest of Château-Thierry.

June 23.—London reports a quiet day on the fronts in France and Flanders.

The French official report states that raids were executed by the French between Montdidier and the Oise and prisoners taken. Germans attacking Mont Bligny succeeded in getting a temporary footing but were ejected by a vigorous Italian counter-attack.

The British report that a strong local enemy attack on the British positions west of Merris was completely repulsed, and a number of prisoners were taken in successful raids in the neighborhood of Morlancourt and Bucquoy.

Berlin reports that a night attack by the British near Morlancourt collapsed, and French local attacks east of Méry were repulsed. In a short engagement with the Italians southwest of Reims 36 prisoners are reported to have been captured.

June 24.—The British official report states that a successful British raid was made near Méteren in which 100 Germans were killed or made prisoners and machine guns taken. Another German attack on the positions held by the Italians at Bligny was repulsed and an attack on the French in the neighborhood of Autheuil was checked.

The French report states that their position north of Le Port was improved, 170 prisoners being taken and a counter-attack repulsed. A German night attack on the Italian position on the heights of Bligny was repulsed with serious losses.

General Pershing announces that the American positions northwest of Château-Thierry have again been improved. Patroling in the Vosges is reported to have been active where enemy raids were repulsed.

Berlin reports increased fighting activities on the Ancre and Avre. East of Badonviller shock troops are said to have penetrated the Franco-American trenches, inflicting heavy losses.

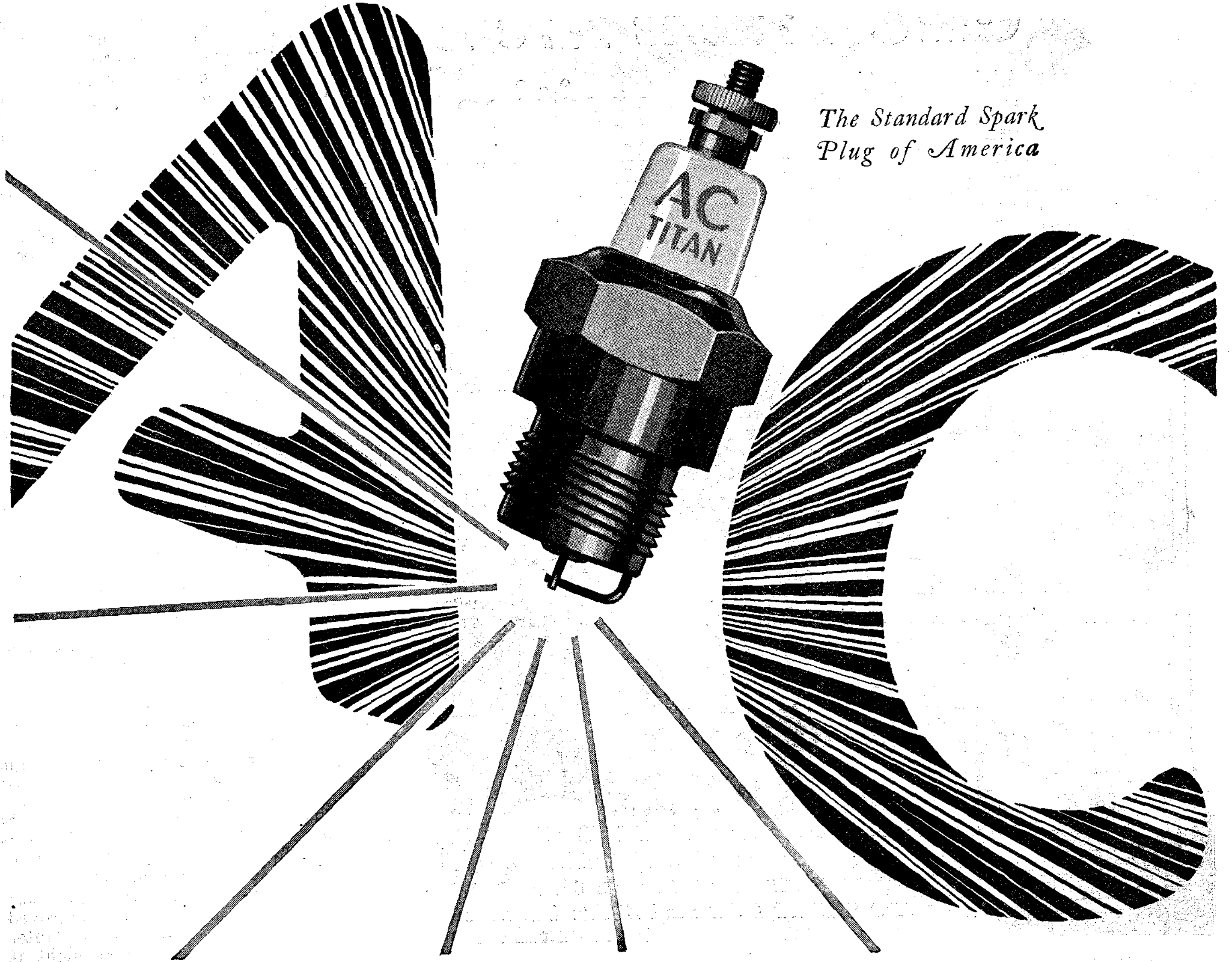
AMERICA AT THE FRONT

June 19.—A dispatch from the American Army in France states that American patrols crossed the Marne east of Château Thierry and, establishing contact with the enemy, killed a number and brought back prisoners. The American artillery east and west of Château Thierry deluged the enemy with shells for several hours. The Americans sent their first gas-attack against the Germans in the Woevre.

June 20.—A dispatch from the American Army Headquarters in France states that at dawn German trenches and machine-gun nests in front of Cantigny were stormed. Many of the enemy were killed and prisoners taken.

A Berlin dispatch states that between the Meuse and the Moselle German troops penetrated the American position at Seicheprey, inflicting heavy losses.

June 21.—Dispatches from the Headquarters of the American Army in France state that the American forces rushed the enemy's positions without artillery-preparation, straightening their line northwest of Château Thierry. At midnight American artillery poured an avalanche of projectiles into the



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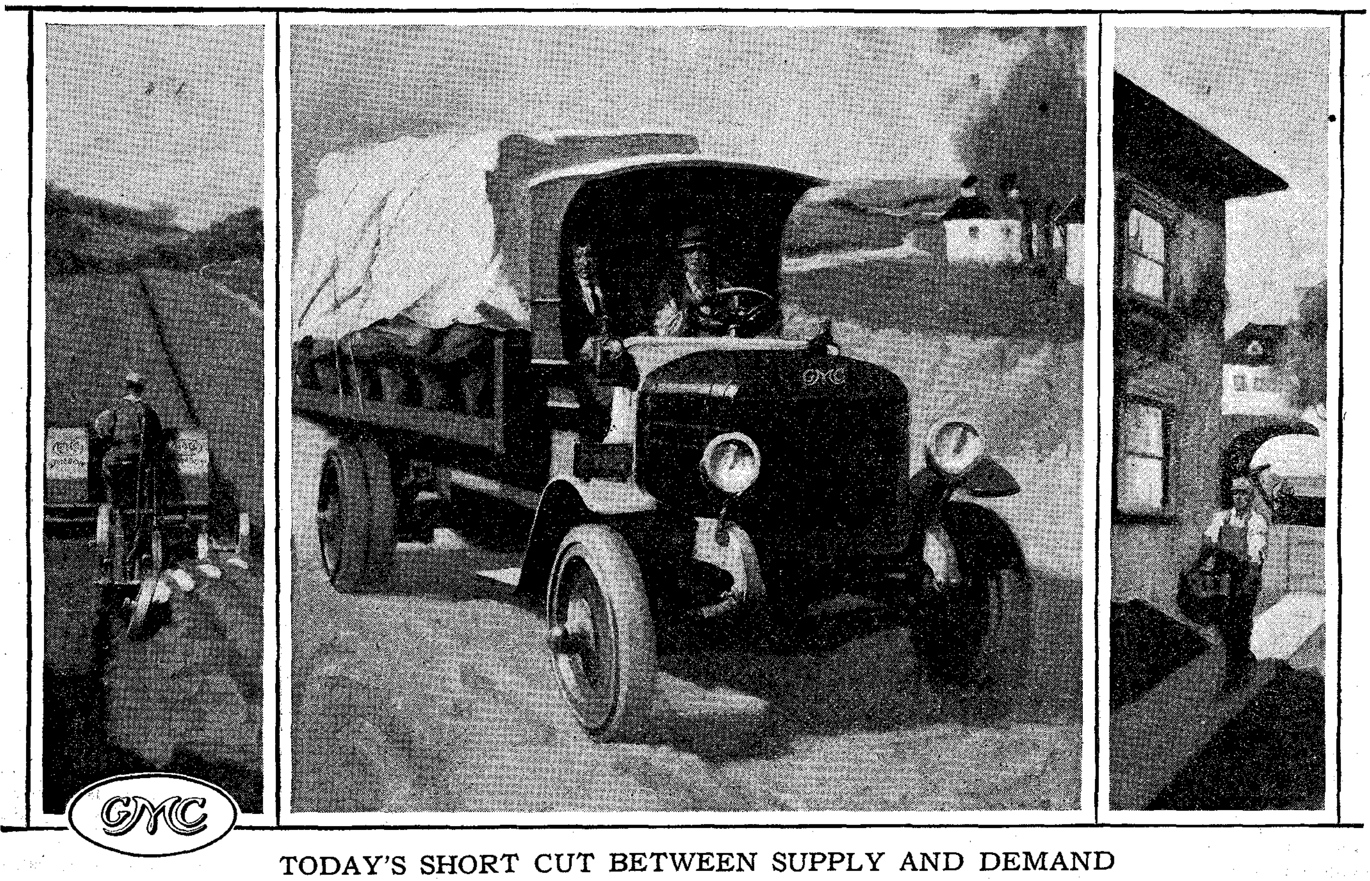

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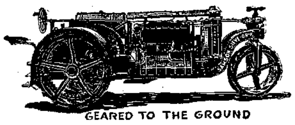

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wood east of Château Thierry where a host of German troops and material had been located by aerial photographs. In one small area 1,200 shells fell in ten minutes.

American troops forming the Rainbow division, on the completion of one hundred days' consecutive service on the front line in Lorraine, were cited by the French General for their fine military qualities and services.

The Berlin official communication dealing with the operations against the American forces states that local French and American attacks southwest of Noyon and northwest of Château Thierry broke down with heavy loss to the Allies.

A Washington dispatch states that the House Committee on Military Affairs learns that American troops commanded by American officers are now holding 39 miles on the battle-front in France.

June 23.—A Paris dispatch states that at a conference at American Headquarters, which was attended by Premier Clemenceau, General Pershing, General Foch, Captain Tardieu, Major General MacAndrew, and Generals Mordacq and Weggand, Franco-American cooperation and the measures to be taken during the next few months were discust, and a perfect agreement reached.

June 24.—A dispatch from the American Army in France states that American troops captured the northwestern part of Belleau Wood, taking prisoners and five machine guns. One of the guns was found in a tree and was operated by a cord and pulley. Germans are dropping from airplanes circulars urging German-Americans to desert and promising them the Kaiser's pardon.

June 25.—General Pershing reports that further advances were made by the American troops in the Château Thierry region, five machine guns and material being captured. A German counter-attack at Torcy broke down with heavy losses under rifle, machine-gun and artillery-fire. Several Americans are missing as the result of an enemy raid in Lorraine.

The American casualty list, corrected according to the latest War Department report, follows: Army: Killed in action: 1,374; died of wounds, disease, accident, and other causes, 2,167; wounded in action, 4,887; missing in action (including prisoners), 365. Marines: killed in action, 203; died of wounds, etc., 131; wounded in action, 776.

THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE

June 19.—London reports that Austrian troops that have crossed the Piave are in a perilous position. The river has swollen to a flood, many bridges have been swept away, cutting off supplies of food and ammunition, while the troops penned on the flat ground are being terribly cut up by Italian artillery and Allied airplanes.

The Italian official report states that the enemy has been completely repulsed in the Grappa and Montello region. New attempts by the enemy to cross the Piave from San Andrea to Candelu were repulsed. Italian and Allied aircraft with artillery raked the enemy, forced into a narrow space on the right bank of the river. Prisoners taken since the beginning of the battle number 9,011. Many guns and several hundred machine guns were captured.

The British report the situation on their front unchanged.

The Austrian official report states that the southern wing of Field-Marshal von Boroevic's army group has made a steady advance and gained fresh advantages. Violent attacks by the Italians on both sides of the Oderzo-Treviso Railway are said to have broken down with heavy losses. In spite of great sacrifices the Italians were unable to obtain an advantage.

June 20.—London dispatches state that Italian Army Headquarters reports that conditions on the battle-front are becoming increasingly advantageous to the Allies. After four days of fighting the Austrians who crossed the Piave are surrounded and subjected to continual bombardment, the swollen river preventing their retreat. The enemy casualties are placed at 150,000.

Rome dispatches announce that the battle on the Piave continues bitterly. The Italians force the invaders to withdraw their whole front north of the Montebelluna Railway, taking more than 1,200 prisoners and numerous machine guns.

The Italian official report states that enemy gains in front of Zenson were promptly checked and the Austrians driven back. Czecho-Slovak units are reported to be fighting gloriously. On the Asiago Plateau French units carry the positions of Bertigo and Pennar, capturing 102 prisoners. Italian troops captured Costaluñga with another hundred prisoners.

The Austrian official report states that bitter fighting took place for the new Austrian positions on the Fossetta Canal, on the Oderzo-Treviso Railway, and on the Montello, where it is said that the Italians drove forward in storming columns six times. The report states that "heavy losses forced the enemy to employ his reserves without system. All his efforts were in vain."

June 21.—A Paris dispatch states that according to a message to *La Liberté* from Rome the Austrian losses in their offensive on the Italian front exceed 120,000 men.

A Rome dispatch states that the Italian forces continued their counter-offensive on the Piave River front, gaining further ground in the region of Fagare and Zenson. Five heavy Austro-Hungarian attacks at Losson were broken up and, exhausted by losses, the enemy retired. Austrian airplanes carried provisions to the troops that succeeded in crossing the Piave and were penned in by the flood that carried away their pontoon-bridges between Zenson and Musile.

The Italian War Office reports that on the Montello the enemy was held by the Italian troops, which gained ground in counter-attacks. West of Candelu a hostile attack was repulsed. The Italian counter-attack in front of Fagare and Zenson took them on to positions held on June 18. The enemy suffered heavy losses, several hundred prisoners remaining in the hands of the Italians. In the area west of San Dona di Piave the enemy suffered exceptionally heavy losses in five assaults which were repulsed. North of Cortellazzo (at the mouth of the Piave), sailors and *bersaglieri* broke into the enemy's line, capturing 200 prisoners and holding their positions.

The Austrian official communication states that the Italians continued their attacks with undiminished violence, but in vain. On the Carso Plateau and on the Montello, the struggle increased to especial violence, waves of storming Allied troops being destroyed. Everywhere the Austrians stood their ground in hand-to-hand fighting. The Italians concentrated thrusting troops amounting to eight regiments. The tremendous consumption of their power forced the Italians to throw reserves after reserves into the battle. Aside from sanguinary losses, 3,200 prisoners were captured on the last fighting day but one on the Montello alone.

A Rome dispatch states that Premier Orlando informed Parliament that the efforts of the Austrians to widen the northeastern salient on the Montello, the keystone of the Piave front, had failed. The enemy losses were reported to be enormous and several hundred prisoners were taken by the Italians. A semiofficial dispatch says the Italian counter-offensive is absolutely superior to the enemy offensive.

June 22.—London dispatches state that the Austrians are bringing up heavy reenforcements, and the Germans are preparing to send large forces to their aid. Notwithstanding the statement of Premier Orlando that the battle had been won, the opinion prevails in London and Paris that fighting will be resumed, perhaps on a larger scale than the offensive of a week ago.

The official Italian report states that the enemy's offensive pressure has not been renewed since June 20. A strong local attack southwest of Fossalta was repulsed. At Cavazuccherina the Italians enlarged the bridge-head and captured 150 prisoners and a large quantity of arms and material. On the remainder of the Front, artillery-action rectified the Italian line and resulted in the taking of prisoners and war-booty.

The Austrian report states that the fighting on the Piave diminished in violence, but that wherever the Italians renewed their attacks they were repulsed with heavy losses as before. The number of prisoners is reported to have increased to 40,000. A few Czecho-Slovak legionaries who were among the prisoners are stated to have been immediately subjected to "the treatment prescribed by martial law."

June 23.—A Milan dispatch to Paris states that the Austrians have brought up reenforcements, and aid from Germany is expected when, it is believed in Italian military circles, the offensive will be renewed.

London dispatches state that the greatest of Austria's armies is falling back across the Piave in confusion. The losses in one week's fighting are estimated at 200,000.

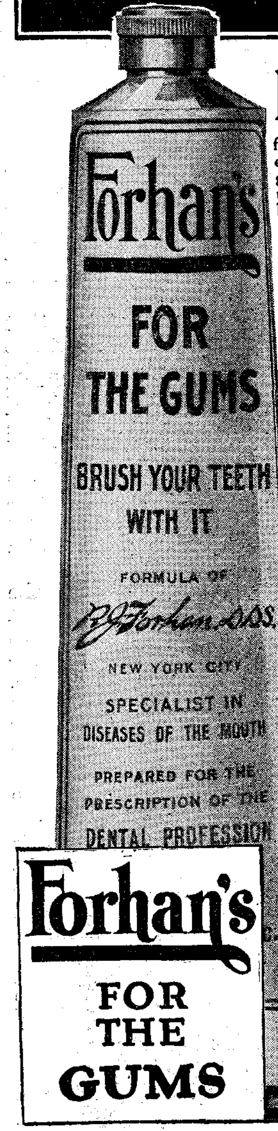
Rome officially reports that prior to the flight of the Austrians the Italian artillery continued to bombard the enemy along the whole Front, the infantry everywhere maintaining powerful pressure. A semiofficial report states that the Austrians, in an effort to hide their own disastrous failure, announced the capture on June 22 of 40,000 prisoners, while the figures really represented the entire Italian losses in killed, wounded, and missing.

The Austrian official account states that heavy rains, which have placed under water broad stretches of the Venetian Plain, have multiplied the burdens and privations of warfare. The Piave has become a rushing stream, and it was only possible to supply the fighting men with munitions and provisions with the greatest difficulty. The fighting is reported to be less violent and confined to artillery-duels generally.

June 24.—London dispatches state that the Austrian rout appears to be complete. An official message announces the evacuation by the enemy of the Montello Plateau and the right bank of the Piave River.

The Italian official report says that the Austrian flight across the river under the deadly fire of the Italian artillery continued, with the Italian troops at the enemy's heels. The right bank of the Piave, with the exception of a small portion at Musile, is again in Italian hands, together with large quantities of arms and material. An extraordinary number of Austrian dead are reported to cover the ground.

The Austrian report says that a "condition has arisen by reason of the height of the water and bad weather which has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caused us to evacuate Montello and some sectors of the other positions we had won on the right bank of the Piave. Our movements remained wholly unobserved by the enemy."

June 25.—Paris reports that since the defeat of the Austrians the Italians and their Allies are now taking the offensive on the northern front, making material gains on the Asiago Plateau and in the Monte Grappa and Monte Asolone regions. The number of prisoners taken by the Italians, reported on June 24 to be 45,000, has been increased to 48,000.

The Italian official report states that the right bank of the Piave has been completely reoccupied by the Italian troops, 1,607 men and 18 officers being taken prisoners. Prisoners numbering 102 were taken in successful enemy raids on the slopes of Monte di Valdella. On the Grappa front heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, and 1,326 men, 7 officers, and 16 machine guns were captured.

The Austrian report states that in the Montello region the Italians are "feeling their way" to the Piave with patrols, but that the Austrian troops had been able to carry out their movement "in accordance with plans." Since June 15, it is reported that 50,000 prisoners, including 1,100 officers, have been taken by the Austrian troops, and the lowest loss to the Italians and their Allies is placed at 150,000. During the day there was bitter fighting on the Monte di Valdella, the Col del Rosso, Asolone, Solarolo, and Monte Pertica. The report states that the Italians were thrown back everywhere.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

June 19.—London reports that according to statements reaching the War Office fifty-eight enemy airplanes have been brought down over the various fronts during the past twenty-four hours.

Dispatches from the American Army in France state that five American bombing-planes dropt thirty-eight bombs on the station and tracks at Conflans. Several enemy planes were encountered, but the Americans returned safely.

June 20.—An official report from Rome states that Italian and Allied airmen and seaplanes of the Italian Royal Navy participated actively and uninterruptedly in the battle with the Austrians. Fourteen enemy planes were brought down.

A French official statement from Paris announces that 835 German airplanes have been destroyed since January 1. Following are the monthly losses during the present year: January, France 20 and Germany 78; February, France, 18 and Germany 79; March, France 50 and Germany 186; April, France 46 and Germany 136; May, France, 60 and Germany 356.

The British official statement for the day announces the destruction of nine German machines, and two driven down out of control. One British machine is reported missing.

General Pershing reports to Washington that American aviators again successfully bomb the railroad-tracks and station at Conflans.

June 21.—A Rome dispatch states that for the first time the Italian airmen had as companions "daring American pilots." It is reported that Major Baratta, who had won his thirty-first victory in the air, failed to return from a flight on June 19.

A Paris dispatch states that Sergeant Kobayaski, Japanese aviator in the French service, has been killed in an aerial battle. Lieutenant de Turenne has brought down his tenth enemy plane and become an ace. Lieutenant Madon has brought down his thirty-fourth.

A Paris dispatch states that First Lieut. Frank L. Baylies, of New Bedford, Mass., leading American ace in the French Flying Corps, is missing, after a fight with four German machines.

The official statement on aerial operations states that on June 20 one enemy machine was brought down. One British machine is missing.

June 22.—The Italian official report of aerial activities on the Austrian front states that ten enemy airplanes and three captive balloons were brought down.

The Austrian statement reports that between June 15 and 20 forty-two Allied airplanes and four captive balloons were destroyed.

The British War Office communication, dealing with aerial activities, states that on June 21 photographic reconnaissances and patrols were carried on, one hostile machine being destroyed. Two British machines are missing.

June 23.—A dispatch from Italian Headquarters in northern Italy states that Clarence Young, of the American Aviation Corps, was compelled to descend within the Austrian lines. He was said not to have been injured.

The British official report on aerial activities states that during 24 hours 15 tons of bombs were dropt on the Bapaume dump, railway stations at Armentières, Steenwerk, and Bac-St.-Maur and the Bruges docks.

The Italian report states that big and effective bombardments of the enemy's lines of communication were carried out by Italian and Allied planes. Ten enemy machines were brought down, bringing the enemy losses in the air since June 15 up to 95 airplanes and 6 captive balloons.

June 24.—The official British report on aerial operations states that one hostile machine was destroyed. Two British machines failed to return. During the night six tons of bombs were dropt on the sidings and station at Cambrai. One British night-flying machine did not return.

June 25.—The Italian official report states that on June 23 and 24 nine enemy airplanes were brought down.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

June 20.—A Paris dispatch states that on the night of May 10–11 (believed to mean June 10–11) the transport *Santa Anna*, from Bizerta for Malta, was torpedoed and sunk. Of the 2,150 soldiers and native workmen on board 1,512 were saved.

A British Admiralty report states that a British squadron, reconnoitering off Helgoland Bight on June 19, was attacked by enemy airplanes. No hits were made, but a German seaplane was brought down by gun-fire.

June 22.—A Paris dispatch states that the Under-Secretary of the Navy, in a statement to the Deputies, declared that two-thirds of the German submarines launched are already at the bottom of the sea, and that they are being destroyed twice as fast as they are built.

June 23.—According to the official statement issued in Berlin, German submarines during May sank 614,000 tons of shipping, and during April badly damaged 56,000 tons that were taken to Allied ports, in addition to the tonnage already announced for that month.

Twenty-three men suffering from hunger and exposure after their vessel was sunk by a German submarine off the Virginia coast are landed at Norfolk.

June 25.—Masters of vessels arriving at Norfolk, Va., report the presence in West-Indian waters of a fast and heavily armed German raider.

THE BRITISH AT THE FRONT

June 21.—A London dispatch states that the British casualties reported during

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This Oliver Nine is a 20-year development. If any typewriter is worth $100, it is this splendid model.

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Merely clip the coupon below, asking us to send a free trial Oliver. We do not ask a penny down. When the Oliver arrives try it out. Put it to every test. Compare its workmanship.

Then, when you are convinced that the Oliver Nine is all we claim, and you prefer it, pay us at the rate of $3 per month.

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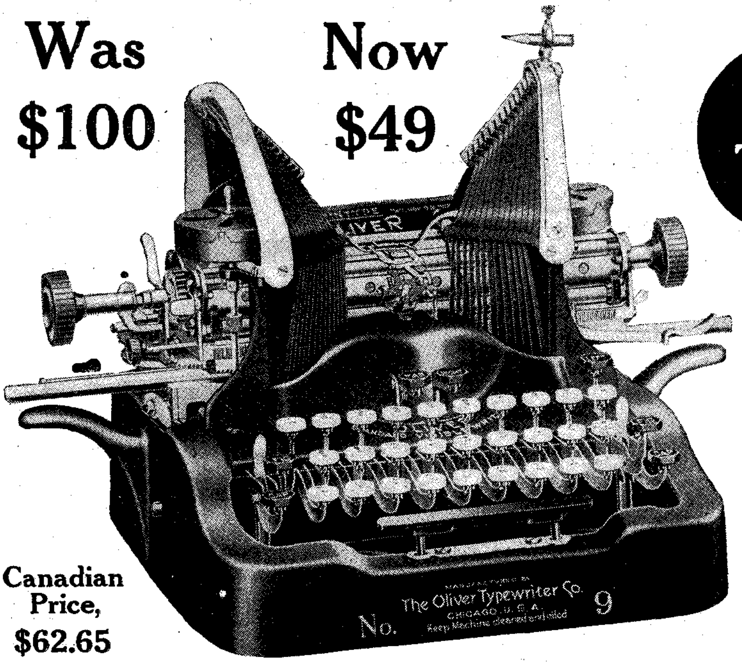
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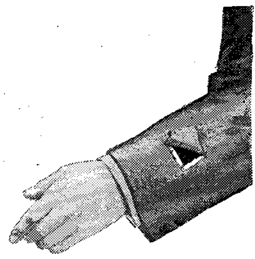

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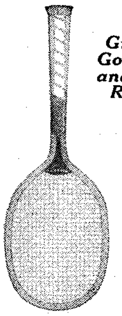
Every druggist sells a strong and clinging rubber-coated tape, called B&B Adhesive Plaster Tape. It sticks instantly to anything that's dry. And it forms a firm and lasting binding which is practically waterproof.

On rubber, metal, wood, cloth, glass or anything, it becomes a part of the article itself.

Every home has uses for it. Every home without it wastes things which could easily be mended.

Get it and see how often you require it. A hundred times you'll wonder what you ever did without it.



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Mends broken handles.
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Mends leaky pipes.
Mends rubber articles of any sort.
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Mends torn cloth. Attach on the under side. Insulates electric wires. Seals fruit jars.
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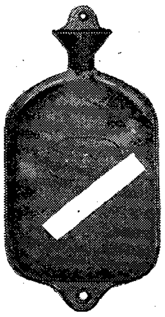

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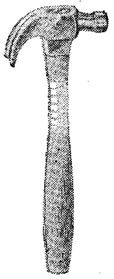
It is made by experts who have spent 25 years in perfecting Adhesive Plasters. It is made for surgeons largely. You will find it perfect for home uses if you get the B&B.

Get it today. You can probably count a dozen needs you have for it tonight. And nearly every day brings new ones. Have an extra spool to carry when you go away from home.



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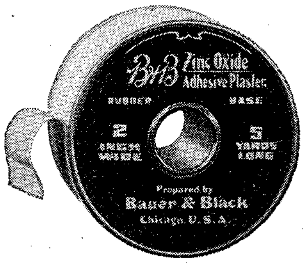
An Economical Size



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BAUER & BLACK, ***Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.,*** **Chicago, New York, Toronto**

(913)

the past week aggregated 36,620, the number killed or dying from wounds being 235 officers and 4,247 men.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

June 19.—A dispatch from Amsterdam states that the Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung* announces that representatives of Government employees in the mines, mints, telegraph, and posts wait upon Austrian Premier von Seidler and Finance Minister von Wimmer and declare that an increase of 50 per cent. in wages was necessary to meet the cost of living. They were told that the State had reached its utmost limit of expense. Dire distress is reported outside of Vienna. In many communes the people have had no potatoes, fats, or flour for four months. The newspaper makes a strong plea for peace.

June 20.—A London dispatch states that the situation in Austria is becoming more serious. Rioting in the streets of Vienna is reported. Mobs break into bakeries and stone the residence of Premier von Seidler as well as one of the wings of the Hofburg Palace. More than 100,000 workers in the city are reported to have gone on strike, including those in the Vulcan arsenal and the Warschalowski airplane works.

An Amsterdam dispatch states that 16 persons, including some women, have been arrested and executed in East Flanders on suspicion of being guilty of espionage.

A London dispatch states that heavily censored private messages received in Stockholm indicate that several workmen were killed and many injured by police and soldiers during peace demonstrations in Berlin, Hamburg, and Cologne.

June 21.—A dispatch from The Hague states that the Vienna Labor Council has renewed its demands for a speedy peace without annexations or indemnities and the creation of a league of nations.

Word reaches the State Department in Washington from the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin that Germany had agreed in principle to a conference with representatives of the United States to discuss the treatment and exchange of prisoners and the pay of officers.

In a speech to the Hungarian Parliament, Premier Tisza declared that in many provinces there is only one-third or one-quarter of the food necessary to maintain the population in health, and, as regards food-supplies, Hungary is as badly off as Austria.

June 22.—A dispatch from Basel, Switzerland, to the Havas agency in Paris, says that in reply to an appeal from the Mayor of Vienna for assistance in the food crisis, General Ludendorff, First Quartermaster-General of the German Armies, declares that it is impossible to furnish aid from German sources. The Mayor of Budapest replied in a similar manner to Vienna's plea for help.

Advices reaching London from Austria state that a great strike movement is spreading through Vienna to Budapest, where 9 strikers are killed and 36 wounded in a clash with the police at the government railway-shops.

June 23.—According to dispatches from Swiss, Italian, and Dutch sources, the situation in Austria is becoming more serious. Police and troops are forced to disperse large crowds in front of the German Embassy who were shouting, "Down with Germany!" It is estimated that the strikers in Vienna now number 150,000.

A London dispatch announces that railway workers in Bessarabia are on strike, and the whole country is paralyzed, according to a dispatch from Zurich. Many munition-depots occupied by Russians have been blown up.

A dispatch from The Hague states that as a protest against the reduction in the bread ration, 2,000 workers in the German munition-plants in Cologne and Mülheim have struck.

June 25.—A dispatch from Amsterdam states that Dr. von Kühlmann, German Foreign Secretary, in a speech to the Reichstag, disclaims Germany's desire for world-domination, places the responsibility for the conflict primarily on Russia, and declares that Germany and her allies desire only "a free, strong, independent existence" within the boundaries drawn for them "by history." But peace by force of arms can never be reached, he insists, because of Germany's position on the battle-fields, her "enormous resources, and the determination at home." The speech is said to have caused the utmost depression among the German people because of its purport that the war must continue.

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

June 19.—Com. Bainbridge Colby, in an appeal to the Committee on Agriculture not to report a nation-wide bone-dry prohibition measure, alleged that it would reduce the production of vessels by the United States Shipping Board 25 per cent.

Indictments returned by a Federal Grand Jury charges four employees of the War and Navy departments with trying to collect on a duplicate bill for $187,000 submitted by a dry-dock company for repairs to a government vessel.

June 21.—A dispatch from Indianapolis states that Leonard A. Snitken, a Municipal Court Judge of New York, and his brother, Maurice L., of Indianapolis, are found guilty of conspiracy to obstruct the draft.

June 22.—More than $5,000,000,000 for field-artillery and ammunition for the Army of General Pershing is provided in a bill reported by the House Appropriations Committee. Representative Borland, of Missouri, in reporting the bill, said that it provided for a program of three armies, each to consist of 1,375,000 men.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, announces that more than 900,000 American troops have left for Europe and that the nation is five months ahead of its program.

Washington announces that nearly half a million tons of shipping—37 steel and 52 wooden vessels—will be launched on the waters of the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf from American ways on July 4, in an epoch-making celebration.

June 23.—Washington announces that the Navy Department is in possession of information indicating that wireless code messages have been exchanged between enemy *U*-boats off the coast and private shore stations in the United States.

A statement by Secretary Daniels shows the strength of the Navy to be 450,093 men, as follows: Regular Navy, 9,204 officers and 205,798 enlisted men; Naval Reserves, 14,104 officers and 148,505 enlisted men; Marine Corps, 1,134 officers and 48,505 enlisted men; National Naval Volunteers, 785 officers and 15,000 enlisted men; Coast Guard, 228 officers and 6,000 enlisted men.

Blanket authority to increase the price of wheat in any market is conferred upon Food Administrator Hoover by President Wilson.

OPERATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

June 25.—Edward Shortt, Chief Secretary for Ireland, declares in the House of Commons that messages are being exchanged between agents in Ireland and Germany and that the German-Irish plot is a real danger to England.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA

June 21.—A Moscow dispatch states that because of a disagreement with Germany the Russian War Prisoner College has ordered the repatriation of German prisoners between the ages of 16 and 45 years to be stopt.

A Stockholm dispatch says that telegrams from Petrograd state that the counter-revolutionary movement, aided by Czecho-Slovak troops, is spreading from Siberia to Samara and the Ural districts. A bridge at Samara on the Volga has been blown up, stopping all traffic on the Trans-Siberian Railway and shutting off the Siberian grain-supply.

The State Department in Washington is advised that the Cossack force of General Semenoff has been defeated by Bolshevik troops and is retiring into Chinese territory.

June 23.—A Moscow dispatch states that Mr. Brousky, Commissioner of Industry and Commerce, announced to the Russo-German Commission that a foreign loan would be necessary to meet Russia's engagement to Germany, and, as a guaranty for the loan it would grant Germany wide exploitation of Russia's natural resources, a portion of the profits going to the Russian Government, which would retain control of the concessions.

FOREIGN

June 19.—Washington states that cable reports from the American Minister at Teheran, Persia, announce that invading Turkish troops have sacked the American hospital at Tabriz and seized the American and British consulates.

London dispatches announce that an intercepted dispatch from Moscow states that a great revolt has begun at Kief. Artillery-stores are said to have been exploded and there is continuous street fighting. Forty thousand peasants armed and organized are said to be participating in the revolt.

June 21.—A London dispatch states that Arthur Griffith, the Sinn-Fein leader recently arrested in the general round-up in Ireland, has been elected to the House of Commons from East Cavan, defeating the Nationalist candidate by a vote of 3,792 to 2,681.

A Central News dispatch to London quotes the Wolff Bureau, the German semiofficial news agency, as stating that the report that former Imperial German Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg had suffered an apoplectic attack was untrue.

June 24.—A Dublin dispatch states that the police seize 40,000 rounds of ammunition found in a consignment of grain in Smithfield market. The seaport of Tralee, County Kerry, is proclaimed a special military area.

DOMESTIC

June 21.—Joseph F. Rutherford, president of the International Bible Students' Association, and six other leading members of the late "Pastor" Russell's organization are sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment each in the Federal Penitentiary for the circulation of antiwar propaganda.

June 22.—Sixty persons are dead and 129 in hospitals as the result of a collision between an equipment train and a Wallace-Hagenbeck circus train on the Michigan Central Railroad, five miles west of Gary, Ind.

June 23.—Washington announces that all weekly records in the production of bituminous coal were broken when for the week ending June 15 the production was 12,571,000 tons, exceeding that of the previous week by 170,000 tons. The output of anthracite was 100 per cent. of the capacity of the mines, indicating that fuel is being produced at the rate of about 740,000,000 tons a year.

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㉒ What Next ?

INVESTMENTS-AND-FINANCE

WHAT ARE THE LUXURIES THAT MAY BE TAXED TO HELP PAY THE COSTS OF WAR

THUS far in our war-tax legislation Congress has dealt lightly with luxuries, and it has been found that economies in personal expenditures in our first year of war have not been what they ought to have been. To aid the Government, Americans must save more. Hence the probable imposition of heavy taxes payable next year on luxuries. Our people, as no other in the world, need to abandon their extravagances in vain display, personal adornment, eating and drinking, pleasure-seeking, unnecessary travel, gambling, and dissipation. Vast resources in labor, capital, raw materials, buildings, and fuel might thus, says a writer in *Financial America*, "be diverted from unworthy uses to the noblest of services, the defense of America and humanity, to the production of necessities for our people and armies engaged in the struggle, and those of the war-weary Allied nations who have borne the burden of the struggle these four years."

Congress already has levied many special taxes on necessities of all kinds. For example, 5 per cent. on express packages, 3 per cent. on freight bills, 8 per cent. on passenger fares, 10 per cent. on steamship and sleeping-car berths, and 5 cents. on telegraph messages; while the man obliged to pay with a promissory note must pay also two cents tax for each $100, and sales of real estate and securities, the sending of letters and parcels, all pay war-taxes. But on luxuries "the hand of war-taxation has fallen lightly." Small yachts and pleasure boats have paid fifty cents a year for each foot of length and larger craft a dollar a foot, and yet these vessels use fuel and labor required for war-uses. Only 3 per cent. has been levied on the pleasure-car or the same tax as on the motor-truck engaged in the most important of war-work.

Only the very small tax of 3 per cent. is levied on jewelry, real and imitation, talking-machines and records, dice, pool- and billiard-tables, games of various kinds, and piano-players, which are all classed with sporting goods, including baseball bats and balls of all kinds, tennis, golf, and lacrosse paraphernalia. Thus points out the *Financial America* writer, who adds that among the articles which minister to vanity and yet escape with a 2 per cent. tax are cosmetics, face-powders, toilet water, perfumes, aromatic cachous, hair-dyes, pomade, and similar preparations, "with which many delude themselves and amuse others in the effort to hide the ravages of time, disease, and dissipation." These are indulgences which should be made expensive by an addition to the small tax they pay. He then calls attention to other luxuries that ought to pay more, as follows:

"Our social sporting and athletic clubs pay 10 per cent. of any dues above $12 a year. In these days of Hooverizing expensive club dinners are not as popular as they used to be. At one time these affairs rivaled the degenerate Roman entertainments of Lucullus and his friends in their vain display of wasteful extravagance in the use of America's resources. Every meal that makes an unusual demand on food-supplies and labor should require a license on which a heavy and discouraging tax should be placed. Plain and simple food and drink should be the rule for every American for the war-period.

"Malt and distilled liquors are already paying taxes of about $3 a gallon to help bear the burdens of the war. There are very low war-taxes, however, on the juice of the domestic grape, fermented or unfermented. Wines pay from eight cents a gallon to fifty cents, according to alcoholic content, and champagne only six cents. There seems no good reason for the great discrimination in favor of this indulgence. Certainly those who drink wine or champagne in these days of saving can afford taxation as much as the man who drinks whisky, beer, or ale. This taxation should be made equal.

"Soft drinks are another form of indulgence which many carry to excess. They dip heavily into the nation's stores of sugar, brought at great cost in ships, overseas. These drinks tax the nation's war-resources so heavily that the Food Administrator very properly has been compelled to place close restrictions on sales to the manufacturers and sellers of soft drinks. Those who use more than their share of sugar in this way should be taxed more heavily. The present tax is trifling, averaging about ten cents a gallon on the sirup or extract used. A tax of about $4 a gallon on these sirups would not add more than one cent to the cost of a five-cent drink. It would be cheerfully paid by Americans who realize the additional cent is paying the way of the Army to the den of the beast in Berlin. Candy and confections should bear a similar tax for the same reason.

"Pictures, statuary, and other works of art, on which there is no duty, cost our millionaires $17,000,000. Our munitions-producers and others who wish to become known as patrons of art can well afford to pay a war-tax of 50 per cent. or more for the privilege. The Kaiser's practise in conquered lands is to preserve and remove such collections to Berlin. Our collectors especially need the Army and the Navy to protect their property, and they should therefore pay a special tax.

"America can not spare ships to bring costly garments and furnishings thousands of miles across the sea. For the war-period these articles can be replaced at home with materials that cost less labor and less money. The money spent for domestic goods remains in America and maintains our working population and our business and banking resources.

"We lack a sufficient market for our cotton crop, owing to the lack of ships. Americans should wear more cotton. The money spent upon it maintains the Southern planter and his family. Modern processes give it the appearance of silk. It serves very well as carpets, curtains, hangings, and furniture coverings. It should answer present needs for such fabrics. A heavier tax on imports of these goods is indicated as a means of revenue and war-economy.

"Imported wearing apparel of silk pays 60 per cent. duty and of wool 44 cents a pound and 60 per cent. *ad valorem.* There is a graduated rate on dress goods of these materials. Despite the tax, America spent more on imported manufactures of silk in 1917 than ever, the total being nearly $40,000,000. The same was true of woolen goods, amounting to $23,000,000.

"Our imports of woolen carpets and rugs, most of them brought half-way round the world from oriental lands, were also larger. They cost us $3,740,000, tho America is a large producer of carpets and rugs, fine as well as coarse. These imports paid ten cents a square foot

First cost or ultimate cost? Which is true economy?

The Pierce-Arrow 5-ton truck is the highest price truck on the market.
The Pierce-Arrow 5-ton truck is the cheapest truck to buy on the market.

We make this statement advisedly because every truck delivers the service expected of it. The initial price is the least important factor in determining its economy.

Most important is its ability to do the work; second, to render uninterrupted service, and third, to deliver a given aggregate of work in the least time.

The last is difficult to demonstrate except in actual service, but in instance after instance, where competitive tests have been made by prospective purchasers, the Pierce-Arrow truck has proved itself the most economical truck in the market.

In no line of business is opportunity for comparative tests presented so often as the contracting business. The Pierce-Arrow record in the contracting business is particularly significant.

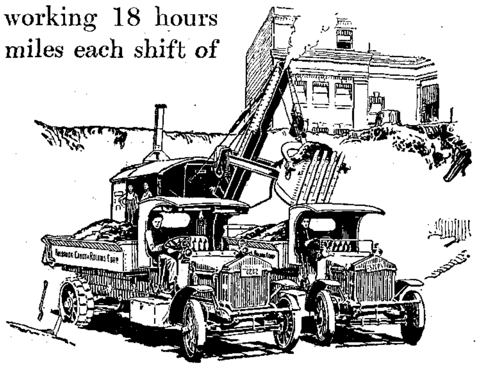
Study these experiences:

James L. Stuart Company, excavating for the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, used three Pierce-Arrows. They worked 20 hours a day, with shifts of drivers, and hauled 56,000 solid yards of material in 60 days. The round trip was 1.2 miles and the three trucks averaged 92 miles daily.

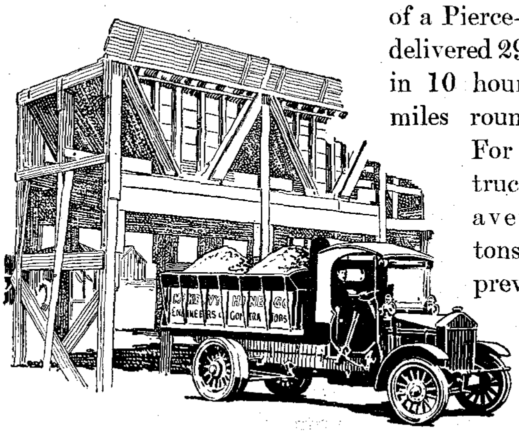
The work was completed in 30 days less time than was estimated by any competitive bidder for the job.

Holbrook-Cabot-Rollins Corporation have had a broad experience with trucks—on big Navy Yard dry docks, the Catskill Aqueduct, New York subways and skyscraper foundations. They tested thoroughly four makes and bought 16 Pierce-Arrows. Since they bought their first one, they have bought nothing but Pierce-Arrows.

Excavating for the Public Service Terminal, Newark, 10 Pierce-Arrows, working 18 hours a day, covering 63 miles each shift of 9½ hours, carried 53,000 cu. yds. of earth at a cost of 32 cents a yard, saving $550 a day for 90 days. The trucks paid for themselves on this single operation.



McKelvy-Hine Construction Company in a trial test of a Pierce-Arrow truck, delivered 290 tons of sand in 10 hours over a 1.4 miles round trip haul. For 125 days the truck delivered an average of 225 tons a day, cutting previous hauling costs $26.50 a day, saving $3312.50 on this one job.



George H. Pride Company had to haul 10,000 tons of ore over the roughest Adirondack roads to the nearest railroad. Horses and traction engines failed completely.

Seven Pierce-Arrows undertook the work. Each truck made four round trips daily, 180 miles, day and night, and cleaned up the job in less than three months.

Degnon Contracting Company used 6 Pierce-Arrows so successfully in the subway excavations in lower New York despite congested traffic that the company bought an additional fleet of Pierce-Arrows for the similar work on the Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street subways, where they are giving equally satisfactory service.

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Motor Trucks

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Get a ground-floor hold on this big money-laden market

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Texas is a composite of every state in the Union. A market enriched through

Agriculture
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"Texas Has the Money"

Potentially a nation in its resources, magnitude and diversity of interests, Texas offers you a market out of the ordinary.

Texas offers you a market of exceptional productivity, not merely because of its vast wealth but more especially by reason of the equal distribution of its wealth.

Texas wealth is attributable primarily to Agriculture and Cattle Raising and in the aggregate to the Diversity of Texas Industries. Texas riches are the outgrowth of normal development; not a temporary result or boom of war time demands. But added to her normal wealth is that of several big cantonments, one of which is the largest in the United States.

There never was a more propitious moment for you to go over the top and gain a ground floor footing in this wealth-laden market than now.

Texas leads the Nation in cotton and has maintained an average production for 5 years of 4,180,240 bales.

Texas likewise leads the Nation in cattle raising, producing in 1917, 5,482,000 head.

And in 1917, the value of Texas Farm Crops and Live Stock approximated $1,253,983,000.

The needs of Texas are those of a nation, from a button to an automobile.

Texans exact the best things of life and have the money to buy them. In this you have their help proportionate to the merit of your product.

—and these dailies represent the "open sesame" to this wealthy market comprising receptive, broad-gauged, liberal-buying citizens

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Dallas Times-Herald
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Fort Worth Record
Fort Worth Star-Telegram
Galveston News
Galveston Tribune
Houston Chronicle
Houston Post
Waco News
Waco Times-Herald

Prepared by Southwestern Advertising Company, Dallas, Texas

nd 40 per cent. *ad valorem.* Evidently, t was not enough.

"We also spent $53,000,000 for imported otton manufactures, including cloth, laces, urtains, handkerchiefs, veils, and wearing-pparel, tho America is the world's chief roducer of cotton. A higher tariff is ndicated as a tax on those who insist on he foreign product.

"America has a large tobacco industry t home. We import tobacco in vast uantities from every producing land to atisfy the whimsical and varying tastes of onnoisseurs. Our own tobacco is discouraged by those who smoke it under the ame of Turkish, Egyptian, Cuban, Dutch, Spanish, and other foreign products, and ay a heavy price for the critical taste which their vanity causes them to imagine hey possess. Last year these imports of eaf tobacco alone were valued at $26,-00,000, or $10,000,000 more than in 1915. The war-tax is five cents a pound added to eight cents paid under the internal revenue act, or thirteen cents altogether. There is also a duty of $1.85 to $2.50 a pound. To ncrease the tax would encourage the industry in Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and other States, while saving our resources in ships and keeping our money at home.

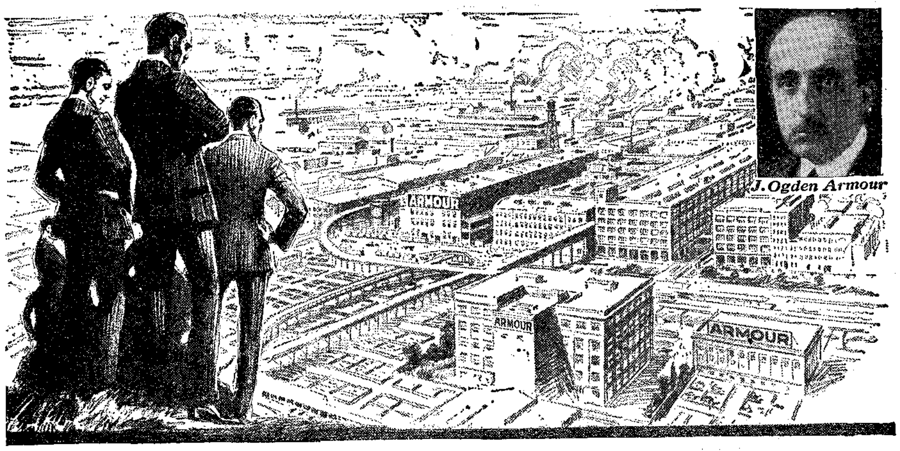
"In addition, America spent $7,000,000 for foreign-made cigars and cigarets last year. These purchases support foreign factories, altho our own factories use the same raw material which they import. They have jumped nearly $3,000,000 in two years. Until the war is ended, Americans should be satisfied with cigars 'made in America.' The present war-tax ranges from one-tenth of a cent to one cent on each cigar, according to value, in addition to a duty of $4.50 a pound and 25 per cent. *ad valorem.* A higher tax would deprive the smoker of nothing but a craving for the foreign label on his cigar-box, unless he chose to pay well for it. He can even get a Spanish name on his American-made cigar.

"America spent $41,000,000 in 1917 to import diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones and imitations, not set. They paid a war-tax of only 3 per cent. when made into jewelry. America could be content with beauty less adorned to keep this $40,000,000 at home, or those who insist on sending their money to African mine-owners and Dutch cutters should pay a larger tax.

"America last year had a tremendous bill for hides and skins of $209,000,000, nearly two and a half times that of 1915. Much of it was for the great necessities of the Army. A good proportion of the rest was unnecessary. These imports of raw material are free of duty and there is no war-tax on leather goods. Substitutes have been devised for many of them. These should be encouraged by a tax on the unnecessary use of leather in furnishings, decorations, toilet articles, hand-bags, trunks, high shoes, belts, hatbands, and many small articles. Substitutes for these will be provided quickly enough if leather is lacking. A heavy tax would help the movement. The tremendous military and other legitimate demands for leather goods will keep the industry in thriving condition without so much waste.

"For imported millinery materials America spent nearly $13,000,000 last year, and we also spent $3,000,000 for mere feathers, tributes to feminine vanity that filled up many ships needed for war-use. The greater part of this stuff came 10,000 miles from China and Japan. There are plenty of substitutes that a high war-tax would encourage, including those provided by the American hen.

"Our imported glassware, on which there is no war-tax, cost nearly $2,000,000. It occupies large space aboard ship, owing to voluminous packing that is necessary. Imported china, porcelain, earthenware, and crockery cost America nearly $6,-500,000. The tableware made here lacks delicacy, but no doubt would be improved under the influence of a heavy war-



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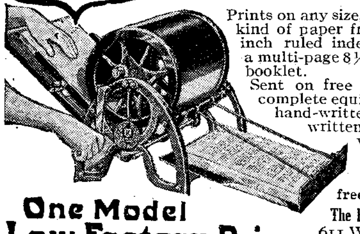

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tax that would touch the foreign-made goods. The American industry might be encouraged by removing the tariff duty on the finer clay or kaolin, the raw material of the industry, which is lacking here. The kaolin imports last year were 214,000 tons.

"Our bill for foreign cigaret books, covers, and paper came to nearly $6,000,000. It should be reduced. Why not give our own paper-mills a chance during the war? They turn out a fair grade of paper and will do better if the imported paper is taxed higher. At present it pays one cent for each book of 100 papers.

"Furs pay no war-tax. Those imported cost America $31,000,000 last year, despite tariff duties of ten to fifty per cent. So far as warmth is concerned, our domestic productions would answer legitimate needs. Others should pay toll. There were also ivory, animal and vegetable, for which we paid $2,200,000; bulbs and roots cultivated for flowers or foliage, $2,600,000; mother-of-pearl, $2,200,000; brier, ivy-, and laurel-root for pipes, $423,000; toys and dolls, $1,700,000. For all of these there are native substitutes available."

THE INCOMES EARNED IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS

It appears from the income-tax returns that a larger proportion of brokers than of any other occupational class reported incomes of more than $3,000 in the year 1917, while farmers made proportionately the smallest number of returns. One out of every five brokers made a return, but only one in 400 farmers made one. Nearly one-fifth of all the lawyers and judges made returns. Teachers, actors, musicians, preachers, and saloon-keepers were among the classes of which few made incomes of more than $3,000. The number of returns by occupational classes, with the percentage of the total in those classes reckoned in the 1910 Census, is given out as follows:

	Number of Returns	*Per Cent.*
Stock- and bond-brokers	2,839	20.
Other brokers	7,479	20.
Lawyers and judges	21,273	19.
Mine-owners and operators	2,554	18.
Engineers, civil, mining, etc.	6,628	61.24
Lumbermen	1,319	10.76
Manufacturers	23,631	10.
Architects	1,419	8.5
Insurance agents	7,243	28.2
Army, navy officers	5,459	7.
Medical profession	20,348	7.
Editors, authors, reporters	2,529	6.5
Real-estate men	6,146	4.8
Commercial travelers	12,274	4.5
Merchants and dealers	54,363	4.3
Theatrical owners, managers	811	2.5
Saloon-keepers	1,311	1.9
Clergymen	1,671	1.4
Public employees, officials	2,992	.78
Actors, musicians	914	.55
Teachers, professors	2,919	.47
Farmers, agriculturalists	14,407	.24

It appears that the number of occupational returns was 437,036, and that they showed a total net income of $6,298,000,000, with a tax of $173,000,000. A little more than one-fourth of the total income reported was returned by persons who had incomes of between $3,000 and $10,000. Altho only one and a half per cent. of the returns were on incomes of more than $100,000, these "represented nearly one-third of the total net income, and nearly three-fourths of the total tax." Nearly sixty per cent. of the total income reported was exempt from taxation.

Because of current discussion as to the advisability of taxing unearned incomes at a higher rate than earned incomes, special attention was given to the report as showing that in 1916 $4,488,000,000 of the total income reported represented salaries, professional fees, or business earnings, which would be classed as "earned," while $3,861,000,000 represented income from property, that is, from dividends, rents, interest on securities, fiduciaries, royalties, etc., and so would be classed as "unearned."

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the curre use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictiona is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no noti will be taken of anonymous communications.

"R. F. P.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Kindl advise me if the word *hypothecation* is used co rectly in the following sentence. It seems to m that in the following construction it is used as a adjective, and I can not find that this word other than a noun—'We find that it is conside able inconvenience to ask our borrowers to giv us collateral or *hypothecation* notes each tim they borrow or renew.'"

The word *hypothecation* is always a noun, bu is in this case used attributively. There ar many similar uses, such as "bank annuities, "railroad stock," "trust company."

"A. L. S.," Newbern, N. C.—"(1) Why is i that there are no quotation-marks in the Bible (2) Should the title of a book be in quotation in a business letter?"

(1) At the time when the present Bible wa first published (1611), quotation-marks had no come into general use. (2) The title of a bool should be quoted or written in italics.

"E. R.," Park Falls, Wis.—"Please advis me if the adverb 'very' can be used with th adjective 'best' to make the phrase 'very best. The question is raised whether the superlativ 'best' can be modified."

The phrase, "very best," is, strictly speaking pleonastic, but it is sanctioned by universal usage

"I. D. W.," Estacada, Ore.—"Please state i the 'i' in *nuisance* is entirely silent."

It may be said that the "i" in *nuisance* is no silent, as the "ui" is sounded like the "u" i *use*, which approximates phonetically to *yu*.

"M. B. A.," Appleton, Wis.—"In the sentence, 'I saw a pair of twins,' would 'pair of twins' mean four people or only two? When you say 'twins,' do you mean two people invariably?"

The word *twins* always means two persons. The meaning of *pair* varies. We speak of a pair of scissors to designate one implement, a pair of shoes to embrace two shoes, a pair of trousers to indicate one garment, and a pair of gloves to include two gloves.

"S. S. M.," Springs, Pa.—"I recently heard a public speaker make the remark that no language has a word that has the same meaning as the English word *home*. I have some knowledge of German, and I claim that the German *Heim* has the same meaning. Are not the English *home* and the German *Heim* of the same origin?"

The English *home* and the German *Heim* have the same origin and meaning.

"A. L. H.," Boston, Mass.—"(1) Which is correct: '*Sometime* ago we received a letter,' or '*Some time* ago we received a letter'? (2) Also, would you say 'The lesser of the two evils,' or 'The lesser of the evils,' if it were already understood that two things only were in question? (3) Please explain the difference between *further* and *farther*."

(1) In the sentence used *sometime* means "at some time not precisely stated," hence should be written as two words. (2) The usual expression is, "The lesser of the two evils." (3) The dictionary defines *farther* as: "More far or distant; also, more advanced in order; additional, as of mention or treatment; in the latter meaning generally *further*." *Further* is defined as "1. More distant or advanced; also, opposite or yon, denoting the remoter of two things: opposed to hither; as, the *further* side. 2. Wider or fuller; additional; as, the *further* remarks."

"G. W. Y.," Adairville, Ky.—"Kindly give me some information concerning the *Tonga Islands* in South Pacific."

The soil of the Tonga Islands is very fertile and the vegetation rich and varied. The climate is dry and cool and is healthy for white men. Mammals are scarce, but there is a large variety of birds. The area is 390 square miles, and the population (1911 census) consists of 23,011 Tongeans, 346 Pacific islanders, and 380 Europeans. The natives are Christian and educated. Native produce consists mostly of copra, green fruit, mats, tapa (a textile from bark), and fungus. The islands are ruled by a native king under British Protectorate.

"J. K. H.," Vicksburg, Miss.—"Kindly let me know the full definition of *sabotage*, and the correct pronunciation of *Zeebrugge*."

Sabotage is defined as: "1. The act of cutting

Science vs. Guesswork

How "hit-or-miss" lubrication gave way to the scientific use of oils

FRICTION in any power plant—whether steel mill or automobile engine—is the worst enemy of economy and full power.

The practical need for something to reduce friction brought about the first use of lubricants. Fish oils and animal fats were first used.

It was later found that petroleum would yield different types of lubricating oils of marked superiority.

Development in the manufacture of different grades and classes of lubricating oils came at a fortunate time. For mechanical arts developed rapidly.

Unless the lubricating problems were properly met, mechanical development would fail in its aim. Only the properly lubricated engine could yield the efficiency aimed at.

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In taking up automobile lubrication, the Vacuum Oil Company simply pursued its professional methods which were already well established in other fields of power-production and transmission.

The Chart of Automobile Recommendations at the right represents our professional advice.

In using the oil specified for your car, you will use oil whose correctness was determined by very thorough and careful engineering analysis of your engine. The oil specified combines *high quality* with *correct body*.

It will give you:

(*1*) *Increased power—noticeable particularly on the hills.*
(*2*) *Reduced carbon deposit.*
(*3*) *Reduced gasoline consumption.*
(*4*) *Reduced oil consumption.*
(*5*) *Freedom from unnecessary repairs.*

If you use an oil which less correctly meets your engine conditions from a scientific standpoint, you are almost surely pouring trouble into your crank case.

Write for 64-page booklet containing complete discussion of your lubrication problems, list of troubles with remedies and complete Charts of Recommendations for Automobiles, Motorcycles, Tractors and Motor-boat Engines.

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Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," "Arc." means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers and represents our professional advice on Correct Automobile Lubrication.

AUTOMOBILES	1918		1917		1916		1915		1914	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott	Arc.	Arc.								
Abbott-Detroit			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (8 cyl)					A	A	A	A		
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Apperson	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Auburn (4 cyl)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6-38 & 6-39)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
" (6-39B)(Teetor H)	A	Arc.								
" (6-39B)(Cont'l)	Arc.	Arc.								
Autocar (2 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)					A	A				
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Case	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	A	A			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
" (6-40)					A	Arc.				
" (6-30)			A	A	A	A				
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
" (F A)	A	Arc.								
Cole					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Cunningham							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Dart	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
" (Mod. C)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" (2 & 3½ ton)	A	A								
Detroiter	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E		
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
Empire (4 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Federal	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Mod. S-X)	A	A	A	A						
" (Special)	Arc.	Arc.								
Fiat	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hal-Twelve			A	A	A	A				
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Hollier (6 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Hudson					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Super Six)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A				
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jackson			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Jordan	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
King							A	Arc.	A	A
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.		
" (Com'l)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (Mod. 48)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
Lexington	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Liberty (Detroit)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
Lippard Stewart	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod. M)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
" " (Mod. MW)			A	Arc.						
Locomobile	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
McFarlan	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.	A	A
Madison	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (8 cyl)			A	A	A	A				
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (22-70)							Arc.	Arc.		
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)					A	A				
Moline-Knight	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
National	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Oakland	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)					A	A				
Oldsmobile	A	A			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Owen Magnetic	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" " (Mod. M25)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
Packard							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Paige (4 cyl)							A	Arc.	A	A
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
" (6-36)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (6-38-39)			A	Arc.						
" (6-40)	A	Arc.								
Paterson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Pathfinder			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (12 cyl)			A	A	A	A				
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Com'l)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)					A	A	Arc.	Arc.		
Renault (French)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Riker	A	E	E	E						
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (¾ ton)			A	Arc.						
Simplex			A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns-Knight	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" " (8 cyl)	B	A	A	A	B	A				
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Velie (4 cyl)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (2 & 3½ ton)	Arc.	Arc.								
" (¾ ton)	A	Arc.								
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (16 valve)	A	A	A	A						
Willys-Knight	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Willys Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

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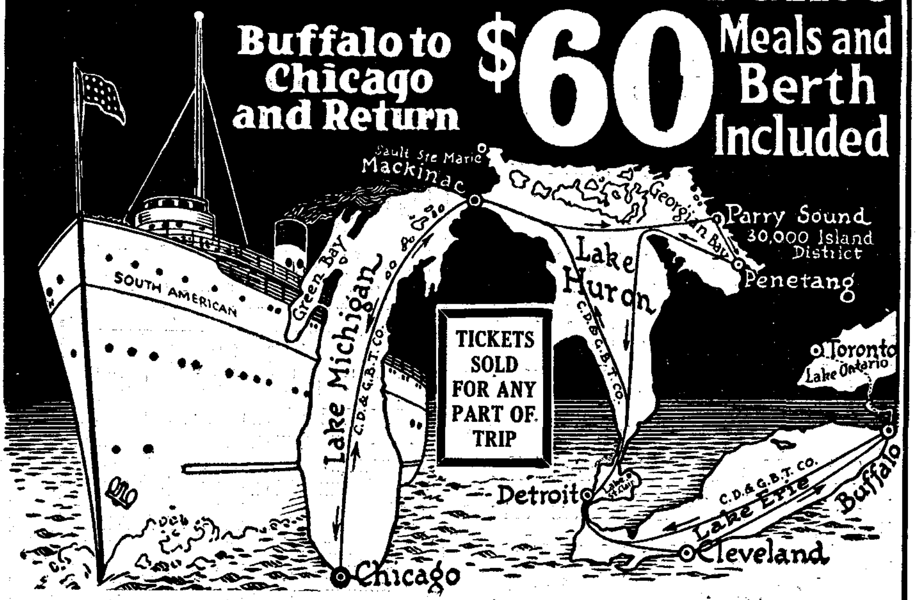

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shoes or sockets for rails in railroad-ties. 2. By extension, the act of tying up a railroad by malicious damage. 3. Hence, any poor work or other damage done by dissatisfied workmen; also, the act of producing it; plant-wrecking." *Zeebrugge* is pronounced *ze"brug'a—e* as in *prey, u* as in *rule, a* as in *final.*

"R. E. S.," Yoakum, Texas.—"Please give the proper pronunciation of *Ypres* and *Foch.*"

Ypres is pronounced *i'pr—i* as in *police; Foch, fosh—o* as in *go, sh* as in *ship.*

"J. W. L.," Ebensburg, Pa.—"What is the correct spelling of the word *adviser* in the sentence: 'He is my legal *adviser'?* Is there any authority for spelling *advisor?*"

The dictionary prefers the form *adviser*, but gives *advisor* as a variant.

"H. L. G.," Charleston, S. C.—"Please pronounce the new term *camouflage.*"

The word *camouflage* is pronounced *ka"mu"flaz'—a* as in *artistic, u* as in *rule, a* as in *art, z* as in *azure.*

"E. H.," Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—"Please pronounce the following: *Boche, Poilu, McAdoo.* Also, give the exact meaning and derivation of the first two words."

Boche, bosh—o as in *go, sh* as in *ship; poilu, pwa"lu'—a* as in *artistic, u* as in *due; McAdoo, mak-a-du—a* as in *fat, a* as in *final, u* as in *rule.* If you will consult the Lexicographer's Easy Chair column in THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 9, 1918, you will find there given an exhaustive treatment concerning the derivation and meaning of the word *Boche. Poilu* is defined as: "I. *n.* A French soldier whose beard has grown while he has served in the trenches. II. *a.* Bearded."

"E. C.," N. Stockholm, N. Y.—"Kindly tell me how to pronounce *Cavell*, the name of the English nurse who was shot at Brussels."

Cavell is pronounced *ka-vel'—a* as in *sofa, e* as in *well.*

"E. T. T.," Brandon, Vt.—"What is the nationality of Charles M. Schwab, and how is his name pronounced?"

Charles M. Schwab was born at Williamsburg, Pa., April 18, 1862. When five years of age, his family moved to Loretto, Pa., where he received his education at the village school and St. Francis College. His name is pronounced *shwab—sh* as in *ship, a* as in *art.*

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